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TIENTSIN TIMES, December 4th,
1927.)

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY.

A PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

(By C. P. C.)

Within a short period of ten years, the Shantung Christian University, situated in Tsinan, has developed itself into an institution with a campus of over 400 mow of land and about fifty buildings of various descriptions. But the origin of the University dates back as early as 1864 when the American Presbyterian Mission started some educational work in the east of the province which later led to the organization of the Tengchow College. In 1904, the English Baptist Mission, which also conducted some educational enterprise in the Province, entered into union with the American Mission, from which the University had its birth. For several years, the united missions carried on a school of Arts and Science in Weihsien, a school of Theology at Tsingchow, and a school of Medicine in Tsinan. The three schools were all assembled in Tsinan in 1917, as sufficient funds were then successfully secured for the transfer.

The institution outwardly resembles in its essential aspects most of the Christian universities in China; but in a nature peculiar to its own, it represents an interdenominational as well as an international undertaking, being supported by no less than 13 separate missions from England, America and Canada, and participated in by Chinese, American and British labours. Each of the missions contributes each year a fixed amount of money each year toward the support of the school mostly by way of sending certain number of mission workers who while teaching in the University are at the same time responsible to their own mission boards. At present, the University possesses nearly \$2,000,000 of property in buildings, grounds, and other assets, and shows a budget for the current year of over \$350,000.

All these facts tend to indicate the magnitude of the institution and complexity of its organisation. But it is surprising to note the harmony that has been existing in all its phases of work, in spite of its complicated situation. But what would all these facts mean, if they are bent toward accomplishing some definite, nay worthy objects which have prompted the generous gifts to make the institution possible?

In the first place, the University, as it has specifically indicated in its Bulletin, stands for "The advancement of the Kingdom of God through higher education of a distinctly Christian character with a view to developing a capable and consecrated leadership for the Christian Church and Community in China." Consequently, the Institution is established to accomplish a Christian task, that is, evangelisation through higher education. But this is to be taken in its broadest sense, only. We know too well that religion could only be caught and not taught. Any effort to formalise religion is bound to fail. As a University, it should therefore emphasize the essential branches of academic learning, giving the Chinese youths the best of the intellectual and scientific achievements. As a university supported by foreign gifts, it should particularly emphasize those things that are found best in the Western countries and may serve best in China. But above all, as a university Christian in character, the chief emphasis is to be laid on the diffusion of Christian spirit to the youths. Learning, leadership, and youth are good things; but without a background of true Christian spirit, they will not stand. It is therefore not the aim of the Christian educational institution to train evangelists as such alone. The broader aim should be to build up scientists, doctors, teachers as well as ministers, all imbued with Christian character. In this sense, it is well for all the Christian schools to examine themselves as to how far have they accomplished not only in conducting religious classes or courses but also in creating a Christian environment so that it will play a lasting role in the formation of life-purpose of the students who have come and passed through the furnace of their instruction? selves. The time is undoubtedly too premature to effect any material change along this line. It will be one great task of the missions to so enable and to encourage the Chinese to be ready to share their own

responsibility in the fullest measure. The present situation is and should be only temporary. The greatest success the foreign missions can have is at the time when they shall all pack up their trunks to go home and rejoice in God's name that upon their own initiative and effort, the Chinese have accepted to follow and work for Christ. and to serve the Chinese people only. In the beginning, when the Chinese leadership was still in its youthful stage, foreign missionaries naturally took a more prominent part in its development. But of course the wiser policy in the long run will be to adopt a program of gradually shifting the control and maintenance to the Chinese themselves. Thirdly, the University is experimenting on the possibility of true international cooperation. Christianity implies world's brotherhood. World cooperation has been tried in the fields of politics, commerce, and military welfare. But co-operation in educational work inspired by Christian motives is bound to bear greater fruit than any of those. It may be against the nationalistic aspiration especially in face of the present anti-foreign and anti-religious agitations. But such agitations encourage rather than dishearten the co-operation. If the piece of educational work is carried out with the sincerest desire to serve and to uplift, and if it is carried out with the hope to lead the people to realise and to continue the work, such cooperation shall win.

But specifically, the University has several things to distinguish itself in the eyes of the world.

First, the University offers a full four year course with a variety of programs of study distributed in the four different schools of Arts and Science, Medicine, Theology, and also the Nurses' Training School attached to the Hospital.

Secondly, the Chinese standard language is the main medium of instruction so as "to encourage the students to assimilate as far as possible all branches of learning in their own tongue." This applies to teachings by both foreigners and Chinese. The use of English textbooks and references is, however, encouraged, as the present condition in the development of Chinese scientific books is still too premature to meet the large demand.

Honan Messenger

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper.

Vol. XIV.

TIENTSIN, CHIH LI, CHINA, JANUARY, 1928.

No. 1.

SPECIAL "CHEELOO" SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY NUMBER.

TSINAN.

IN common with many missionaries and business people all over North China we evacuated last April. The message from our consul read "Prepare for a long summer vacation, get out quietly a few each day". So out we went, to Tsingtao on the coast, a day's trip to the East. As we look back now the clearest recollection is the bother of it. To pick up and leave one's home and belongings in cold weather and go with little children to a strange place was not an easy matter.

Arrived at Tsingtao, the Castle Inn, an old German barracks, used during the time that the American fleet is in harbour, as a navy club, received all evacuees. The weather was intensely cold for a few days, but the warmth of our welcome made up for the deficiencies in the heating system. Various were the rumours, everyone talked of Foreign intervention, Each train brought its quota of refugees. Many had been days on the road, by cart, by boat, by barrow, across bandit infested tracts they had come. Some were very discouraged, some hopeful of early return, all sympathetic for the poor people among whom they were labouring.

The months of exile slipped away. The summer resorts were much as usual, battle ships in sight on the seas reminded one occasionally of further possible evacuations.

Most of the male members of our staff returned for the early opening of classes August 12th. Some came doubting but were soon reassured. A real welcome awaited all. Many times the question was asked, when is madam and the family coming, and come we did the end of August. Warmest in his welcome was the milk-man.

The autumn semester is almost over, examination's beginning early in the New Year. A class of 12 medical students are due to graduate in a few weeks, and another class of 22 should graduate in June. Conditions within the University have been nearly early normal; the most cordial of relationships existing between students and staff.

The University has felt keenly the absence of Dr. MacRae, President elect, and hopes soon to welcome him back.

GRADUATES.

DURING the summer we had frequent reminders of the good work that graduates were doing. Many hospitals in spite of the evacuation of all the foreign members of the staff were able to keep open. This was true of our own hospital, and three other large hospitals in the province of Shantung. It was true of hospitals in Shansi and Kiangsu. Some of those in Kiangsu, though now in "Nationalist" territory are still open.



THE ALUMNI GATE. ENTRANCE TO THE UNIVERSITY, PRESENTED TO THE UNIVERSITY BY THE ALUMNI.

In one mission hospital in Kiangsu which is now run by two graduates they wish to add a lady doctor as soon as one is available. They report that during the past year, as the advancing and retreating hosts have marched through their territory, their hospital has been crowded with wounded, and during the Cholera epidemic this year they treated 400 Cholera patients. One of our graduates of the class of 1920 sent us a few days ago a thesis on his experience in the treatment of 1,310 cases of Cholera in 1926-7, with a low mortality of only 10%. In 1927 he vaccinated 3760 with Cholera vaccine.

One medical missionary from Shansi told me this summer that the graduate he had made superintendent of his hospital was doing the work so well, that when

he returned he thought that he himself would carry on work in other centres. Another well known medical missionary writing from the same province regarding a girl who should graduate next week, says, "she gave our hospital some very valuable service during the time your school was disrupted by the Chinese revolution. She showed a great deal of courage and interest in the hospital at the time when our situation here was very tense due to the invasion by the Kuominchun army. She did much to aid in holding our nurse and women in the hospital from fleeing to their homes at a most critical time. I was surprised by her physical courage, and she did much to make her spirit contagious among the other nurses and doctors in the hospital.

"We have two men in your preparatory department who come from the far western field, where there is practically no medical relief. We trust that your school will continue to serve China; and we hope as conditions become more stable that we may send one or two new men to you each year for a medical education. So far, our hospital has helped ten men towards their medical education, and we are greatly pleased that so many of them are doing very unusual medical service in some five different provinces of China."

BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE.

THE present attack on Christianity and on religion in general is probably a disguised blessing for the Chinese Christians. It is said that storms help to develop and strengthen the roots of the oak; difficulty and trial help to develop character and religious faith. Like the Church under the Roman Empire, Chinese Christianity has reached that development of religious life where it needs native defenders of the faith, intellectual leaders who can parry the fiercest thrusts of anti-Christian leaders.

"What Christian China needs probably more than anything else is able

apologists. . . . The Chinese Church needs a Christian Hu Shih, a Christian Liang Ch'i Dh'ao, a Christian Ts'ai P'ei Yuan, who can present Christian truth and who can defend Christian faith as eloquently and as effectively as the leaders of the opposing hosts. Such apologists are not produced by committees of foreigners on the field, by passing resolutions in London, or by writing huge cheques in New York. Such defenders of the faith are made only in the great conflict between the Christian faith and its adversaries; the great Justins and Tertullians were fashioned in the fiery crucible of trial and persecution.

"Again and again God has used difficulty, trial and even persecution to lead His children and His Church to higher levels. Out of the first persecution arose a Paul; the great Roman persecutions gave birth to a Justin, an Origin, a Tertullian. It matters little what becomes of us foreigners if the present anti-Christian movement should bring forward some Chinese Tertullian able to present and defend the faith in terms of today. At any rate, what today we believe to be trials, tomorrow we may consider blessings in disguise,

All God's angels come to us in disguise,

One after other lift their frowning masks,
And behold the seraph's face beneath,
All radiant with the glory and the calm
Of having looked upon the face of God!"

From the closing paragraphs of a sermon by Dr. Heeren at the Sunday English Service.

THE INSTITUTE.

(Extension Department of the University)

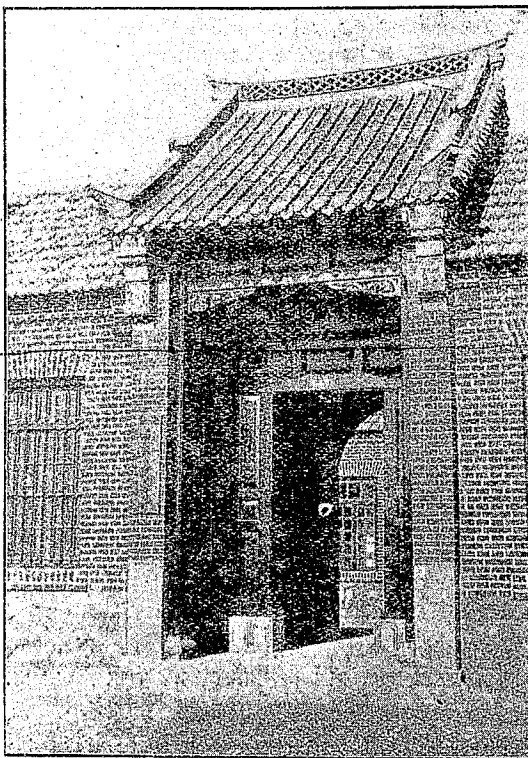
THE old time activities of the Institute still keep up, and judging from the crowds that daily throng the rooms, it still holds its old-time place in the interests of the Shantung public. Rarely are there less than one thousand pass the turnstiles in any single day. One might guess that there is war somewhere, from the numbers of soldiers that attend, but they have the same kind of innocuous curiosity that the country guest presents; nor do they seem to be less interested in the Gospel talks that are given in the assembly room every hour from 10 a.m. to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The worthy members of the staff have little leisure at any time after the first

visitors of the day, but on the days when pilgrims come they are particularly occupied. On these days the assembly room crowd changes every half hour.

Mr. Sun reports that his night school is also well attended. The Sunday afternoon classes for boys from six to fifteen years of age, bring nearly one hundred pupils. At these classes members of the classes of the Theological School assist, and every Sunday two doctors give lectures on health and hygiene. The Sunday evening popular services are also well attended this term. For these services the lantern is a valued ally, as it visualizes the hymns and prayers, and the congregation enters heartily into the singing and repeating the prayers after the leader.

Mr. Wang the Colporteur, has ad-



ENTRANCE TO CHEELOO LEPER HOSPITAL.

ded another feature to his book selling work. He is an ardent advocate of the book lending scheme of the Institute. He daily visits the business places, loans books, and invites the friends made through these contacts, to attend the services of the Institute and Church. Within the Institute, after the Gospel talks, and through the hands of the Colporteur, something like twenty thousand portions of Scripture are sold in the year.

Friday's special feature every week is the preparation for visits of the city school pupils. They come to schools and are specially entertained: They listen to a Gospel story and view instructive movies.

In these various activities the Institute is doing its full part in the social and

Christian scheme of Church and University.

THE TSINAN LEPER HOSPITAL.

This institution is now but a year and a half old. The scheme was projected as far back as 1920, and finally came to fruition as a result of cooperation between the Shantung Christian University, the Mission to Lepers and the local Chinese gentry. The Civil Governor provided the land and promised a monthly grant for running expenses, a promise whose fulfilment has been interrupted recently owing to the disturbed conditions. The University promised medical oversight, and holds the property in trust, while the Mission to Lepers paid the cost of the building and gives an annual grant for running expenses. These three bodies with the addition of the Chinese Christian Church, appoint representatives on the governing Board of the Hospital.

Largely through the activity of Dr. Fowler of the Leper Mission and Dr. Heimburger, plans were drawn up and the building erected. It stands to the south-east of the University campus, and is a model of simplicity and economy. There is a small central block, where medical treatment is given, and three rows of buildings running east and west, one for administration, one for chapel, dining-room, kitchen etc, one for patients' living and sleeping quarters. About 50 men patients can be accommodated, but up to the present only 40 or so have been in residence at one time. A graduate, Mr. Swen, is in charge and since Dr. Heimburger's departure, Dr. Hsü, a Hangchow graduate, gives the medical treatment. Only patients whose disease is not too chronic are admitted. Those with incurable lesions have not as yet been taken in. The treatment takes the form of injecting certain new drugs twice a week. The injections have to be continued for some months, but the results are extremely gratifying, compared with the failure of other methods. By this means the disease is arrested, tissues that have not been destroyed by the disease often return to normal again, and the causal organisms are no longer to be found on the patient.

Though open only eighteen months 55 patients have been admitted, and of these, fourteen have been practically cured and discharged on parole—a very encouraging result—while eleven left for other reasons.

North of the hospital is a piece of land which the inmates till, but there still remains to be found for them a form of healthy manual work in which they can employ their spare time. All

patients are admitted and taken care free of charge, but on leaving the institution voluntary contributions may be made; one of forty dollars was handed in recently. Mr. Swen and others conduct prayers daily with the inmates, and a regular service is held on Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Once a week pictures of the Gospel story are shown, and once a week pictures of general interest.

As is usually the case with similar institutions in China, the inmates much appreciate the interest taken in their welfare, and readily respond to the kindly treatment they receive. It is hoped that there may one day be added a branch for the accomodation of women lepers; when this is done the hospital will form a complete unit—one of those pieces of work which should exist in every province of China as an object lesson in the beneficent scope of Christian philanthropy.

THE TRANSLATION BUREAU.

THE Translation Bureau of the Medical School should more properly be regarded as the Executive of the Publication Council of the China Medical association, since apart from the quarters it occupies in the Medical School, its obligations are met by the Council.

The majority (five out of eight) of the members of the Council are members of the Medical Faculty of Cheeloo, and Dr. McAll is editorial secretary of the Council. The Publication Council is the only body in China which is seriously undertaking the translation of medical literature. Apart from the salaries of doctors engaged in the work it is now self-supporting, having been assisted up to November 1926 by grants from the China Medical Board. The annual budget in recent years is about \$22,000. During the past year members of the Medical Faculty have been translating books for the Council.

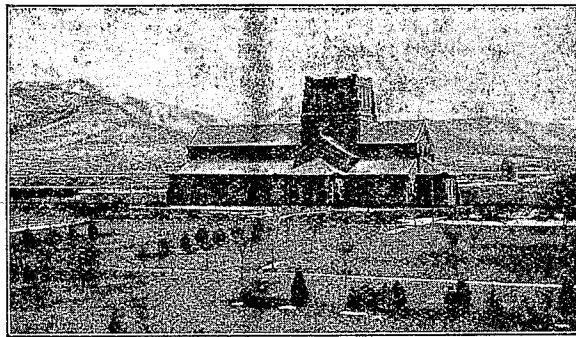
During the past summer Mr. Leo Teh Chin took charge of the work locally during the enforced absence of the four foreign members of the Bureau staff, who, with four Chinese writers had gone to Tsingtao. Books, manuscripts, lexicons etc. are more portable than patients and students, hence the Bureauites could continue their work at the seaside, and substantial progress was made with books on Anatomy, Histology, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence and Pathology. Meantime Mr. Leo pushed ahead with books on Diseases of the Skin and Eye. For cer-

tain books new printers had to be found as some presses had had to close down.

It was found impossible during the summer to continue the regular publication of the Tsinan Medical Review (in the absence of medical journals and books of reference), but this has been remedied since returning and some weeks ago the November number was issued. Apart from this periodical, the aim of the Bureau is to complete the set of medical text-books (over forty) required by Chinese students of medicine, and to bring out new, up-to-date editions of books already published.

THE UNIVERSITY STUDENT BODY.

THE following analysis of the student body according to the provinces from which the students have come will be of interest as showing the extent to which China as a whole, even in these days of difficult travel, is represented



THE KUMLER MEMORIAL CHAPEL, CHEELOO.

Province.	Number of Students	
	Male.	Female.
Shantung	128	10
Shansi	22	2
Kiangsu	9	5
Chihli	32	11
Anhwei	2	—
Honan	6	2
Hupei	3	4
Fukien	10	4
Fengtien	7	3
Chekiang	5	1
Kiangsi	1	1
Kwangtung	8	2
Shensi	1	—
Szechuan	2	1
Kirin	2	—
Other Nations	—	1
	238	47

These figures do not include the Nurses Training School, or the Middle School.

CHEE-LOO FAMINE RELIEF.

SHANTUNG and south Chihli are suffering from another famine, the as-

signed causes for which are drought and locusts, following on three years of short crops. The situation is further complicated by the constant military operations in the province, the inroads of bandits, and the taxes, that rob the peasant of all reserve to ward off such a blow as this.

Sixty-five of the one hundred and seven Hsiens of Shantung are affected of which thirty-five are said to have produced less than ten percent of the normal crop. In the other thirty hsiens the crop yield ranged from ten to forty percent of the normal crop. At the very lowest computation it is said that four million people are seriously affected, many thousands of whom must die, unless relief is given them. Approximately one million more have emigrated to Manchuria to avoid the ravages of this year's shortage. Missionaries of many years standing in the province are the local sources of much of this information. One of these men reports that conditions are the worst for the past twenty-five years in this province.

Refugees from the affected areas are now flocking into the larger cities, and Tsinan has at present more than twenty-five thousand of them. The provincial authorities have established four food centres in the city, where there are daily portions of millet and bean gruel given to the women, children and the decrepid. The able bodied men are not allotted any food, as

they are supposed to be able to look out work, and support themselves. Unfortunately there is no work available, and so it turns out that the gruel given for the weaker members of the families has to be divided among the men as well. In the first place the portion is but sufficient to keep body and soul together for those to whom it was given, and so the result is that all the refugees are under nourished.

Located under the very walls of the University campus is a shack village of some two hundred mat huts. In these huts are not less than one thousand of these unfortunate peasant people, quiet, uncomplaining, but very miserable. There are three hundred children under fifteen years of age in this community. In order that the children's portions of the official gruel dole may the better maintain the elders of the families, the students and the faculty members of the university have organized to care for these children, by giving them two good meals of bread and gruel a day. However as we have gone further in the work the thought of our obligation to them, and to the locality at large, has widened, and now we are attempting to make their lot more com-

fortable by furnishing clothing to those who lack, to provide straw for the huts, hot water for the whole community, and to look after the general health of all. The Medical School has undertaken the latter duty, and propose to vaccinate the children, and even install a delousing plant to forestall the possibility of typhus.

Contributions have been fairly generous in support of this work. The present prospect is that the work must be maintained until well on into April, and so vigilance, patience, and continued prayer are all needed to continue the work, thus well begun. The whole student body are, however, very enthusiastic, and are thinking through schemes for the raising of the money needed. The Medical School recently gave a one night concert...rather afternoon and evening...whereby they made from the sale of tickets and from contributions the sum of twenty-three hundred dollars. Both the Governor and Marshall Sun Chuan Fang gave generous sums to this fund. To meet the greater need of the province as a whole the International Famine Relief Commission of China are appealing to the world for one million dollars.

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO CHEELOO.

"The noiseless foot of Time steals swiftly by"

And ere we dream of *winter Christmas* is nigh."

A FEW months ago, who would have thought it possible—this season of cheer and merriment recurring in this institution amidst conditions of peace, prosperity and progress? Let us make the best of it while it is here and think kindly thoughts while we can.

Let us think of those who were with us this time last year, but who are now gone—gone for reasons of study, poor health, home affairs, or changed circumstances. Distance seems only to have strengthened our relationships and provided us with an opportunity of a new and better appreciation of what our colleagues and their services have meant to us and this institution. We need not guess what they are thinking of these days, because we can be quite sure that Cheeloo is one of their chief thoughts just now. Have not we already been receiving greetings and remembrances from them for the occasion? If we cannot enjoy one another's society in a community of actual contact we are mutually blessed by living in a community of thought, where we find much inspiration and consolation for our tasks.

Think of those who have been labouring for the interests of this University in different lands, many of whom we know only by name. How happy and thankful they must be in knowing that we are enabled to "carry on" till now and about to celebrate this blissful season with the

usual warmth and mirth. What a comfort and what a pride they must feel that their representatives here on the field are standing by their posts and working with such a spirit of loyalty and devotion as has seldom been made so manifest before.

Think of the youths who are entrusted to our care and instruction—eager, alert, painstaking, and ambitious. We are deeply touched to perceive of late the somewhat serious looks in the faces, which are indicative of more serious thoughts in their minds—minds in the attitude of query and earnestly in quest of something that will satisfy. What a splendid opportunity it is that we, by our contact with them, can introduce to them Him who comes to bring abundant life to the satisfaction of all longings and desires in connection with the solution of personal as well as national problems.

Then think of the poor who are not only always with us, but who have come in such large numbers to our very gates, men, women and children, living in dugouts, under arches of bridges, or in mat tents right outside our campus. They are not beggars but are reduced to a condition more wretched than beggary, because few of them know the art of begging. God bless those who have done and are still doing what they can for them! But the approaching commemoration of the Great Giver and His great Gift to men has filled staff and students to a man with genuine sympathy for the wretchedness of these people. Already committees are being appointed, public funds being raised and private gifts collected for their relief, limited as we all are in material means; yet we can all give. How fortunate that as Christians we can give in more than one way. What are their other needs besides a bowl of porridge for their stomach and some wadded clothing about their skin? We certainly will not overlook meeting these needs as well.

Have I made you unduly serious by my remarks? It would not be out of place if I had because true happiness is always piously sad. Those of you who need some antidote for the dose that has just been administered will please say the following lines to feel better and really Christmassy—

"Ule! Ule!
Three puddings in a pule
Crack nuts and cry Ule!"
LI TIEN LU.

HEARD AT THE STAFF RETREAT.

A Christian University aims to create consecrated leadership for the Christian Church and the community in China. A Christian University does not only give education but also spiritual uplift.

Education is a means whereby broad-minded and Christian leaders are made. Education is not a means in itself.

A Christian University offers a larger world view and helps students to realise the brotherhood of man, and teaches students the idea of sacrifice and of love.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

Dr. M. B. Forster has been temporarily allocated to Tsinan, Shantung, where she will continue her language study and also study local medical work in connection with Cheeloo School of Medicine.

BIRTHS.

Born:—At Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, November 19th, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wilson Harkness, of Shantung Christian University, a son, Harold Pollard.

BUSINESS MANAGER'S REPORT.

The Business Manager of the Honan Messenger has been typing out the list of addresses for the year 1928, and while finding it a bit tedious, to type over 1700 addresses he has also found it interesting. He has been wondering how many people really read the Messenger, how many subscribe for it themselves, and how they began to subscribe?????? As happens yearly some names will be dropped and if you do not receive February Number it may be that the person who has been subscribing for your paper for the past years has decided he or she will send it to some one else this year. This may be because of famine conditions in the Missionary's Bank Account, or it may be that he thinks that a few year's reading of the Honan Messenger will make the person subscribe for it himself. Not that he does not love you still but that he loves others also, and wishes to give them a share in the good things of life.

We have received letters asking, when subscriber's subscription expires. We repeat; "That owing to looting in Honan, our records are in the hands of Feng Yu Hsiang's soldiers and so we leave it to you; give us the benefit of the doubt, send on your subscription. We need it."

HONAN MESSENGER.

ISSUED MONTHLY FOR TEN MONTHS IN EACH YEAR.

EDITOR'S ADDRESS:

53 RACE COURSE ROAD, TIENSIN CHINA.

Subscription price 35 cents per annum (Canadian currency). Subscriptions from Canada may be forwarded through the Foreign Mission Office, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto 2, Canada.

rock

MRS. ALBERT GEORGE PARKER, JR.,
TSINAN, SHANTUNG,
CHINA

February 5, 1928

Dear Mr. Garside:

I enclose herewith:

A story, "Cheeloo Co-Eds" written by Miss Frances Meador of the Methodist Mission. Miss Meador spent two weeks here during the New Year holidays. She wrote this article for the Methodist Women's Missionary Magazine - I think it is called The Missionary Friend. She gave me a copy to send to you. Of course any part or parts of it you can use she would be glad to have you use.

Stories of some of the women students, as they told them to Mrs. Smith.

The Honan Messenger: Dr. Struthers was responsible for getting up this number of the Messenger. As you will see it is practically all quotations from the Weekly Bulletin; but it makes an interesting group of articles.

I have ordered for you all the pictures Dr. Struthers has taken this fall. They are not many - but cover some pictures of the refugee huts near Leonard Hall, pictures of the Children's

Clinic Christmas party, and one or two new
views of the campus.

I hope by the end of this week to send you
a complete story of the Famine Relief work
which the students and faculty have been
carrying on. It has been a splendid piece of
work, and the enthusiasm of some of the students
and the real work they have put into it, are
good to see.

With kindest regards always to Mrs. Garside

Sincerely,

Katherine M. Parker

MAR 3 1920

CHEELOO COEDS

Frances S. Meader

"Strangled their own babies! How could they do anything so terrible!" The interviewer was plainly horrified, but freshly graduated Dr. Tien in her pale blue gown showed no perturbation.

"The poor people of Shansi were in a panic of fear," she said. "Rumors of violence done in the provinces where Nationalists and Northerners clashed, terrified them, so they put their children beyond reach of suffering and fled in numbers when they heard the soldier-pestilence was coming their way.

"When we were sent home from Cheeloo because disturbance was feared in Tsinan city, I went to the hospital at Fenchow. All foreigners had been ordered out of Shansi, so instead of three foreign doctors and a foreign superintendent of nurses, there was only one foreign doctor, two Cheeloo-trained Chinese doctors (who helped me very much), and one part-time Chinese woman doctor to care for more than a hundred patients. Posters stuck on the hospital gates read, 'Kill all Foreigners and Everyone Connected with Them'. Communists held street meetings in an effort to arouse the people to kill the foreigners and loot the hospital. They even set a day for the deed. It was just at that time that I began work. The nurses, fear-crazed, wanted to leave, and the superintendent of the hospital came to me in despair.

'Are you going home, too?' he asked hopelessly.

'No matter how fiercely they fight, I shall stay here,' I answered, for I knew that if I left all the nurses, men and women, would surely go, too. I coaxed the nurses to play; I laughed and joked with them.

'Are you not afraid?' they asked me. 'Everyone is leaving.'

'I have just come back,' I replied, 'why should I leave? If we went, what would happen to the poor patients who cannot go home?' So we played together and they forgot to fear.

"Then the soldiers came, and men wounded and sick filled the beds and lay crowded together on the floor in all the wards of our three-story

* Chinese name for Shantung Christian University.

hospital. There were only three men doctors, so I, though a woman, worked among the soldiers, too. We treated patients far into the night."

"How long were you there?" queried the Interviewer reading between lines of the modest story the heroism and inspired courage which held a Chinese girl, gently bred and well-educated, to so arduous and dangerous a task.

"It was four months from the time I went to Fenchow until I returned to Cheeloo in the fall for my last year in the school of medicine," she answered simply.

"Dr. Scott tells me that you have been invited to take your internship here," suggested the Interviewer.

"My teachers have been so kind as to ask me," She blushed, "for only those graduates of high standing had been invited to remain. "But the one woman doctor in Fenchow hospital has left, and they are sending for me. "

"It would be to your advantage to remain here for your internship, would it not?" pressed the Interviewer.

"Yes," admitted the new little doctor wistfully, "but they need me, and as soon as travel connections are established, I shall go."

"And she is not the only Cheeloo coed of whom her alma mater may be proud," said Dr. Annie Scott, acting dean of women, as the blue gown disappeared. Dr. Liu and Dr. Lin worked all summer in the Tientsin women's hospital, and Dr. Teng at the Presbyterian Hospital in Peking delivered a woman of twins with astonishingly fine technique, according to report. We are mighty proud of the four women in this class, anyway, for I must tell you," and Dr. Scott's blue eyes gleamed with delight, "Miss- I mean Dr. Liu tied with two men students for highest place in the class and was valedictorian yesterday. Dr. Tien and Dr. Lin tied for second place, and Dr. Teng tied with a man student for third place which puts all four of our girls among the seven highest in the medical class of twelve.

"Miss Chen Shu Wo also reflected glory upon her sex and school by taking one of the two fifty dollar prizes offered medical students with the highest grades in the first two years. I think nothing more is needed to prove ^{that} the experiment of women in the medical courses ~~is~~ is successful."

Dr. Scott's face glowed, for she has given herself without reservation to the work of training women doctors, first in Peking with the Woman's Union Medical College, later accompanying it to its new home and position here in Cheeloo University. "You may be interested to know that ninety-six percent of the Women's Medical College alumnae are now in mission service, and that the Congregational, ^{Northen} Presbyterian, ^{Northen} Methodist, English Baptist, Church of England, Chinese Independent Church, London Mission, ^{Northen} United Mission, Southern Baptist, Southern Presbyterian, Church of Scotland, China Inland Mission, Wesleyan Methodists, ^{American Friends} missions are represented in the girls now in school", she added.

"When did women's work begin in Cheeloo?" inquired the interested listener.

"Four women students entered the first year medical class in 1923" answered Dr. Scott, "and at the same time twenty-two premedical women were enrolled. The Peking Women's Union Medical College, teachers, students and impedimenta, arrived the following February."

"Are women admitted only to the medical department?" was the next interrogation.

"You might think so to hear me talk" returned Dr. Scott her North Carolina drawl delightfully in evidence. "That was the first school to admit them, and to me it is always the most important, but we now have girls in the Arts School and the School of Theology also. One girl has graduated from the last-named college and thirteen from the medical school since it has been in Tsinan. The first graduate from the Arts school will finish next June. She is a dear and I have asked her to come in and talk to you. Here she is, now.

"Miss Wang, will you tell us something of your experience here last summer after all foreigners were ordered out? Our imperative need for a Chinese dean of women was distressingly evident at that time," continued the doctor turning back to her guest, "for when Dr. Miner, the dean, had to leave, it was necessary to send most of the girls home because there was no one to be responsible for them. Miss Wang will convince you of the desperateness of our need, I am sure."

"I was bewildered when we girls were told to go home last spring. Though

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to stay was dangerous because of the advance of Nationalist Armies, to return to Honan meant either to fall into their hands, or be taken by bandits." Wang Hsueh Chen's soft eyes were as troubled as though she were once more facing the terrifying situation. "We promised to be obedient and trustworthy, so Dr. Li Tien Lu, acting president of the university, permitted us to finish our term's work, but had us move into the nurses' dormitory inside the city wall for safety. In June, all except three of us could get home, but it was still impossible to return to Honan, so the two pre-medie students helped in the hospital which had a depleted staff, and I helped the Biblowoman.

"As rumors of Southern advances became more disturbing, we three were frightened and wanted to leave. But where could we go and who would advise us? We were like motherless children. One night we felt we must decide, so each prayed in her own room. I knelt and rose, only to kneel again and say, 'God, we have no one else to whom to turn. If we ought to go, lead us'. Suddenly the answer came, 'You are my child, why should you fear?' When we three met the next morning, each questioned the others and found that each had decided it was God's will for us to stay. We worried no more, and gradually the disturbance subsided." Wang Hsueh Chen's face was bright with memory as she slipped out of the dean's office.

"She, together with a few other girls, has charge of a Sundayschool which includes children of the Chinese faculty and a rag-tag horde from the street, about seventy-five in all. It is very well organized and this year the girls are running it without any supervision and doing a mighty fine piece of work," commented Dr. Scott.

"I have always wondered whether Chinese college girls have a thrilling time with parties, spreads, dates, picnics and escapades," mused the Interviewer.

Dr. Scott laughed. "They certainly have parties and picnics," she replied, "and sometimes men students are present, though such are usually very stiff affairs. Dates are unheard of, though boys may and do call on some of the girls Saturday afternoons, and they work together on such committees as famine relief and Student Christian Association, the first president of which

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was a girl, by the way. There is practically no problem of discipline.

Dean Miner said once, 'The matter-of-fact, well-poised attitude of the average college girl in China is a twentieth century marvel. One hesitates to mention chaperones and proprieties in her presence', and I think the dean was right. Beside, we have a student self-government association which really works, now. I will call Wang Li Tien, its president to tell you about it."

She came, a dignified sophomore with a competent smile, and explained the organization which governs the residents of beautiful Leonard Hall, medical women's dormitory which has hospitably welcomed women from other schools also.

"We first elected a self-government committee of fifteen members," began Miss Wang. "This committee does the executive work though of course our advisers, Dr. Scott, Dr. Waddell and Mrs. Heeren help us with suggestions. Next in importance is the kitchen committee which is also a large one for it tends to hiring the cooks, buying and weighing millet, flour salt and coal and planning the meals. Another committee hires and oversees launderers. The sanitation committee inspects rooms and supervises the washrooms and toilets. If a girl leaves her clothes hanging in the bathroom after clean-up time she is fined several coppers."

"Why, you have a Home Economics practice school right here in your dormitory!" interrupted the visitor. "Does your instructor supervise?"

"A home economics department is one of our pressing needs," interposed Dr. Scott. "We are looking hopefully for funds and an instructor."

Miss Wang resumed, "We have an athletic committee which sees that the girls get out for exercise. The Y.W.C.A. plans programs, concerts, Bible study classes and parties for us, and the social service department carries the responsibility for such projects as famine relief."

"Tell me about the girls' part in famine relief work this winter," begged the interviewer. "I saw a number of the girls helping feed children in a matshed just outside the window here. Do they do it every day?"

"We have for months," rejoined Miss Wang quietly. "Even before the All-University Committee for famine relief was organized, we forty-seven girls

In Leonard Hall had collected seventy dollars among ourselves beside all the old clothes we could spare. ~~Now~~ we take turns helping to give out the porridge and coarse steamed biscuits. The little children learn to play, sing hymns and do gymnasium exercises. We will have a little school for them during China New Year vacation. ^{Now} We are trying to think of a way to get them washed."

"Do the nurses have a part in the university, ^{life} too?" inquired the Interviewer as Miss Wang bowed herself out of the room.

"We hope they soon will have," answered Dr. Scott warmly, "but I shall take you to the hospital and let Miss Wilson, superintendent of the School of Nursing tell you about our plans for that department. We are most fortunate to have Miss Wilson," she continued, leading the way through Alumni Gate toward the medical school and hospital. "Though she has been here for a few months only, she has already made herself thoroughly familiar with the situation and its deficiencies, and is working determinedly toward a solution of the problem. Here is her office. Miss Wilson, will you tell us something about the nurses school?"

The gracious woman at the desk rose with twinkling eyes. "To tell about it will be easier than to show it, for most of it is in my head, yet," she smiled. "Although we have a fine dormitory for our forty-two nurses, we have no school building, but are living off the charity and inconvenience of the medical school. Dean Miner has endorsed a plan suggested by Miss Alice Powell of Sleeper Davis Hospital, ^{Peking}, for establishing a department of nursing education of college rank leading to a B.S. degree as well as a nursing diploma with courses in nursing administration and normal work for teachers of nurses training schools, in addition to the middleschool nursing course we now give. There is a great demand for nurses so trained, and such a system would make us a coordinate part of the university.

"Another proposed course is one for community nurse^s, rural and urban, which would include religious, social and public health training. These innovations are sorely needed, and should be a part of the training in a hospital connected with a medical school." Miss Wilson's cheeks were pink and her eyes glowed with earnestness as she sketched a word picture of the ideal toward

which she is working. "We do not lack for good nursing material," she said. "The girls are fine, and they have been sorely tried."

"I learned of an incident in one girl's life at Christmas time when the nurses were giving a tragic play about a family which became so poor that the brother was forced to sell his sister for two dollars to a beast of a man who dragged her off. On his way home, the brother was set upon by bandits who took the money from him. In the next scene, the girl, who had been sent out to gather grass for the fire, found the bodies of her starved brother and father. Although it was sad enough, I was surprised to see tears rolling down the faces of so many nurses until someone whispered that it came very close to the experience of many of them, citing for example Chi Mei Lan's escape from bandit capture, by shaving the hair high on her forehead and fleeing as a married woman."

"What did the nurses do last summer when the foreigners all left?" was the next inquiry.

"I had not yet arrived here at that time, but- Come in, Miss Sun" as a white-capped head peeped in at the door. "You were here all last summer, weren't you?" The little surgical nurse nodded her bangs. "Won't you tell us about it?"

"We were frightened," she confessed frankly, "and as many of the nurses as could, went home. Only four girl student nurses and I remained, though the ten men nurses were still here. Dr. Kiang was superintendent of the hospital and Mr. Wang was head nurse. We closed the women's ward and put the children in with the men. There were beds down the aisle and little beds between the big beds for typhoid and typhus fevers were raging. The hospital was full to capacity all the time- one hundred ten patients with fifteen instead of fifty-two nurse and only two of those graduates." Miss Sun closed her eyes as though she were seeing it all again. "I wouldn't have lasted an hour if it had not been for God's strength and protection," she said simply as she rose to go.

"It is worthwhile, isn't it?" smiled Miss Wilson.

The following facts about some of the women students of Cheeloo were told by the students themselves to Mrs. Smith:

Miss Liu Ming Chen: sister of Dr. Herman C. Liu, president of Shanghai Baptist College. Her father was a teacher in the Baptist Mission in Hupeh and died when Ming Chen was only 8 months old. Her mother was a country girl, who had studied a little at home. When her husband died, leaving her with a son and baby daughter, she entered the Han Yang hospital and took a course in nursing, specializing in Obstetrics. In her 21 years of nursing she attended over 3000 deliveries. After nursing for fifteen years in Han Yang, Mrs. Liu went to Szechuan. At that time there was no hospital or medical work of any kind where she lived. Dr. Smile Bretthauer and Mrs. Liu opened a daily clinic and for six years carried on, laying the foundation of the splendid Baptist Hospital now running with a force of 30 nurses.

Mrs. Liu adopted two wee beggar waifs, whom she found lying by the roadside. She cared for them eight years. They are both teachers now, in the Hunan Orphan Asylum. In addition, Mrs. Liu supported several old decrepit women over 70 sending them money each month from Szechuan. Miss Liu's brother studied two years at Chicago University and two years at Columbia. His wife was General Secretary of the W.C.T.U. and Chief of the Board of Directors of the Settlement House for Beggars in Shanghai. Mrs. Liu and her daughter-in-law were devoted to each other and their deep love was conspicuous among so many unhappy mothers-in-law. Although Mother Liu lived very far from the Settlement for Beggars, she walked there each day, to oversee the varied forms of industrial work carried on by the beggars.

Liu Ming Chen (continued)

Ming Chen graduated from the Hangchow Union School for Girls and passed her entrance exams for Shanghai Baptist College. Her brother asked her what she wished for her life work and she replied, "Always to be a doctor." Her mother had told her repeatedly that her own one regret was that she was not a trained physician and her one hope was that her only daughter should become a doctor. Dr. Liu told his sister she might go either to P.U.M.C. or Cheeloo and she chose the latter and is now in her third year in Tsinan.

Miss Liu Mei Te - Special Arts Student

Born in Hsüchoufu; father a farmer; six in family; all non-Christians. After her father's death, Miss Liu entered the Southern Presbyterian Grade School. Later she studied one year in Mrs. Lyon's school in Tsining and then was sent to the Ming Te School in Nanking by Mr. Grafton, where she graduated in 1920. She taught school in Huai An and Hai Chou for several years and then entered Cheeloo through the kind offices of Miss Walmsley. For over a month, she has received no letter from home and fears her family is unusually straitened since the recent severe fighting in Hsüchou. Miss Liu is also a member of the University Famine Committee and helps daily with the care of the little children. Twelve Volunteer Teachers from the men and women students teach the children to read and sing, and also to drill. Miss Liu also helps teach in the Sunday School at the Institute which is attended by the children of the Chinese staff and the ragtag children from the street. The regular attendance is over 100.

Miss Wang Li T'ien Arts, 2nd year

Born in Nanking; father a cloth merchant; has one older sister; whole family non-Christian. However, a cousin attended the Quaker Girls' School in Nanking and persuaded Miss Wang and her sister to attend the same school. Later, Miss Wang went to the Ming Te School, with Miss Walmsley as principal, and graduated there. She then taught one year at Nanking and three years at Shou Chou for Miss Jones of the Presbyterian Mission. Miss Jones arranged for Miss Wang to enter Cheeloo.

Miss Wang is president of the Self-Government Board at Leonard Hall, chosen by ballot by all the women students. There are 13 members of the Board and meetings are held once a month. Miss Wang, with six other girls, is a member of the University Famine Relief Committee and helps to superintend each day the feeding of about 250 children all under 12 years of age. The order and system are admirable. Every company of forty has two little overseers, who dispense the millet porridge, who must be thanked by each smiling recipient. 9 bags of flour are used each day. Four paid cooks and 6 assistants who receive only their food, minister to these scores of children.

Miss Chin Tao Hstün: School of Medicine

Born in Pyengyang, Korea. Her father was a merchant and deacon in the Presbyterian Church. Miss Chin graduated from the Pyeang Middle School and then decided to become a physician. She did her pre-medical work in Peking, and then moved to Tsinan when the Women's Medical School joined Cheeloo University. Her father was obliged to make frequent trips to Tsinan, in the interests of business and thus often saw his daughter. She will graduate from

Medicine in June and hopes to go back to Korea and work for the church. Miss Chin has a rare charm and is a most winsome girl.

Miss Wang Hstieh Chen, Arts School

Born in Hsin Yang, Honan; her father an evangelist in the Lutheran Mission. Graduated from Middle School in 1920, taught Psychology, Mathematics and Science for one year, then entered Yenching for two years, taught another year, and came to Cheeloo. Miss Wang has the distinction of being the first women student to graduate from the Arts Department and also the ^{first} girl to secure a degree in Education. Throughout the three years Miss Wang has been in Cheeloo, she has led her class in scholarship and will graduate in June with distinction.

Her brother-in-law, a Chinese pastor, was arrested by the Communists in Hankow, and for two months was daily threatened with execution. Each day he was hurried to a different place of detention until he had visited every gaol in the Wuhan district. Finally, due to a deluge of telegrams from Wu Pei Fu, Feng Yü Hsiang and others in high places, he was released. Joining his family in Honan, he found that his nephew had just been captured by bandits.

Miss Wang has had charge of the Institute Sunday School and is a wonderful influence for good in her many contacts in the collegiate world.

Miss Yang Jui Lin (School of Theology) was born in Paotingfu and her father was a farmer, a member of the American Board Church. After graduating from the Middle School in Paotingfu, Jui Lin entered Bridgman Academy, securing her diploma in two years.

Jui Lin had two younger brothers, the elder of whom must needs be a farmer to help his father. Jui Lin determined that her younger brother should have an education, so taught for seven years in order to help pay his tuition, etc. He is now teaching a small country school, and she, at 25, is taking her first year in the School of Theology.

Her great hope is to work for the Church after she has received her diploma.

Miss Jen TeCh'ing (School of Theology) born in Hsia Chin, Shantung, 135 li from Te Chou. Her father was a farmer and the family was early converted under the influence of Pastor Wu and Dr. ^{Stanley} ~~Shang~~.

Te Ch'ing graduated from Miss Wyckoff's School in Pangkiachuan then from Bridgman Academy and finally from the Union Woman's College in Peking.

For eight years, Te Ch'ing taught successively in Te Chou, Shuntehfu, and Shansi, all in order to educate her younger sister.

Realizing what splendid material must underlie such unselfish devotion, Miss Minder made it possible for Miss Jen to enter the School of Theology, where she has been for the past three years. She will graduate in June and hopes to spend her life in work for the church.

Miss Jen brought her sister to Tsinan and placed her in the Presbyterian School, so that she may still have the care of her older sister.

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SUMMARY OF EVENTS AT
SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
DURING THE LAST YEAR

At the time of the Annual Meeting of the Shantung Board of Governors, it is desirable to summarize the progress made by Cheeloo during the last year and to point out some of the problems now awaiting solution.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS

We all know of the difficult times through which the University passed during the spring and summer of 1928, due to political and military disturbances, particularly the occupation of Tsinan by the Japanese. The months of confusion and uncertainty added greatly to the burdens the University was already bearing because of two years of warfare and famine. Financial problems were made still more acute, the morale of staff and student body was greatly strained, and it seemed that the University might have to suspend operations for a time. It was no small triumph of Christian courage and determination that the University kept going ahead with every activity which it could possibly continue under the circumstances, and persisted in its plan for reopening regular work in the fall. The diary of Professor Harold Smith, quoted in the January 1929 number of Cheeloo Sketches gives a striking glimpse of the spirit in which the University met the crisis.

In September 1928 the University reopened its regular autumn work after a special four weeks session for the benefit of the students who had been compelled to leave the last month of the spring semester uncompleted. The fall enrolment in the University was 251, in the School of Nursing was 45, and in the University Senior Middle School was 61. Although these figures were much less than normal they were remarkably good in view of the extremely difficult and even dangerous conditions under which the students returned to the campus. In the School of Arts and Science the enrolment was about 65% of normal, in Theology it was about 70%, and in Medicine about 85%. The autumn semester passed uneventfully, closing on January 23, 1929. The spring semester opened February 21, 1929. Early reports indicate that the enrolment of the fall semester was maintained, which is very satisfactory, as practically no new students are ready to enter at the mid-year.

STAFF CHANGES

The opening of the fall semester brought a number of new staff members to the Cheeloo Campus. In the School of Theology, Dr. C. A. Stanley took up his work as Associate Professor of the Rural Church. In the School of Medicine, Dr. H. J. Smyly joined the staff as Associate Professor of Medicine. Mr. J. B. Wolfe was appointed Business Manager; Dr. P. B. Price was appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery; and Professor G. H. Corey joined the staff as Dentist. In the School of Arts and Science, Rev. Stanton Lautenschlager was appointed Acting Head of the Department of English. Mr. Chao Ching kang was appointed University Director of Athletics. The University Nursing School welcomed the arrival of Miss Mollie Townsend and Miss Coral Brodie. Mr. R.H. Mitchell has been teaching in the University Middle School while awaiting return to his regular work in Honan. A number of other temporary or junior teaching positions are also being filled by new arrivals. Many members of the staff also returned during the year, from furlough or special study abroad, among them Dr. Li Tien-lu, Dr. Luella Miner, Dr. and Mrs. Randolph T. Shields, Dr. Julia Morgan, Dr. P.C. Hou, Dr. Pa Ta-Chih, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Mosse, and Dr. and Mrs. L.F. Heimbarger.

During the last year Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Parker resigned and returned to America, and Mr. Chin Yao-ting resigned in order to undertake some years of special study. Dr. Kiang, Dr. Wheeler and Dr. McAll, left in the spring for a year's furlough. The latest news from Dr. MacRae indicates that his recovery has been disappointingly slow. Mrs. L. V. Cady's health has improved steadily, and Mr. and Mrs. Cady now hope to return to Cheeloo in the fall of 1929. It appears that Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Adolph will not be returning to Cheeloo; and that Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Evans, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. S. Wright, Dr. Frances J. Heath (now Mrs. F. C. Hughson), and Miss Majorie Rankin, will not return to China.

HOME BASE ACTIVITIES

The Home Base Administrative and promotional work of the past year has been less active than normal, due largely to the untoward conditions existing on the field.

The two Sections of the Board of Governors have held about the average number of meetings. In England, Mrs. J. C. Carr has done effective work in maintaining and extending interest in and support of the University. In America, Dr. Randolph T. Shields did some extremely valuable work during the spring and summer of 1928 in making preliminary contacts with friends interested in him and in the University. Dr. Luella Miner did some effective promotional work during the spring and early summer of 1928, but was able to give only a small amount of time to these activities. In England "Cheeloo Notes" were issued periodically. In America one number of "Cheeloo Sketches" was issued. A brochure "Training Christian Physicians for China" was also prepared for Dr. Shields' use, but was not widely distributed because it seemed wiser to hold the pamphlet for later use.

An important question now before the Board of Governors is whether Dr. Shields should in the near future return to continue the promotional work begun last year, particularly for the purpose of receiving further support for the School of Medicine.

CHEELOO'S SHARE IN CORRELATED PROGRAM

The last year has seen substantial progress in the formulation of a correlated program for all Christian higher education in China. It is universally agreed that Cheeloo's major part in such a program should be in the field of service for the non-urban areas which contain close to nine-tenths of the total population of China. Dr. Monroe was able, while in China to spend a day at Cheeloo and to discuss with the staff administrative officers the University's part in the Correlated Program. At the Annual Meeting the Board of Governors will consider a number of questions related to Cheeloo's share in the correlated program.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

During the last year the financial problems of the University have grown in number and urgency. After two years of political instability, the University passed once more through a cycle of warfare and unrest, with the resulting rise in costs and decrease in income from local sources. The home boards have in general maintained their support loyally, though here and there a much needed appointee has been withdrawn or an essential cash grant reduced or cancelled. To secure any substantial new income from promotional work has been practically out of the question.

Fortunately the University received substantial assistance from the final distribution of the Estate of Charles M. Hall. The University's share in this estate consisted of \$150,000 in outright endowment and \$200,000 in funds held in trust for the University by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Yet it must be clearly recognized that this increased support alone will give only partial relief. This is obvious as we examine the conditions of this gift:-

\$200,000. held in trust by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. The income approximately G. \$10,000 per year, must be used "for the purpose of strengthening your instruction in Chinese language, literature and history and purposes which in the judgment of your Board of Trustees are incidental thereto." It is apparent that at best only a portion of this income can rightly be used for other purposes than that of strengthening what is now being done in these various Chinese Departments.

\$50,000. of the general endowment, income approximately G. \$2,500 per year, the Hall Estate Trustees have requested be used for the work of the Women's Unit. This has met with general approval both in the West and on the field, though final details have not been formulated.

\$100,000. general endowment, income approximately G. \$5,000. per year, thus represents the only really free and undesignated new income which the University will receive from the Hall Estate. Obviously this G. \$5,000. alone will help comparatively little.

Each year sees a marked rise in the cost of carrying on educational work in China and this can be met only by increasing support or reducing the service undertaken. If the University is simply to maintain the work it has been doing in the past, new sources of income must be found at an early date, either in increased support from the Mission boards or by special promotional efforts. If the University is to continue the normal and steady growth of past years, this need for increased support is all the more urgent and imperative.

It is hoped that the ultimate solution of these financial problems will come through the cooperation of Cheeloo with the other China Colleges in presenting to the Christian people of the west their program and their needs. But at best it will be several years before such a joint appeal can bear fruit, and in the meantime other means of assistance must be found. We ask the members of the Board of Governors to give this problem their most thoughtful attention.

B. A. Garside
Secretary, North American Section.

April 3, 1929

REPORT OF CHEELOO UNIVERSITY IN TSINAN TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF CHEELOO UNIVERSITY, FEBRUARY 1941

1. The General Situation.

The general situation under which Cheeloo in Tsinan has been laboring during the past year (1940) has been largely formed by forces which are too complex for detailed consideration here. The general charter under which all work has been carried forward was that granted by the Field Board when it met in February 1940. The basic principle laid down at that time was that work in Tsinan should not duplicate work which the University was undertaking in Chengtu. The staff here has made every effort to utilize to the full all the time, energy, ability and equipment available to us to carry forward within the limitations of that principle effective work which should at once be of immediate service to the great community of Chinese folk who are still resident in this part of China and at the same time contribute the most possible to the long range task for which the University was founded, namely, the training of leaders. This course has called for many adaptations of various sorts and within this new situation certain advances in older projects have been made while some completely new types of work have been started.

2. Organizations of the General University.

The responsibility for planning the work and determining policy on the Tsinan campus has been carried, for the past year, by an Executive Council which functions in an advisory capacity to the Associate President. In practice this body has functioned as the legislative organ of the University. Its membership is as follows:

1. Associate President.
2. Dean of Studies and Registrar.
3. Dean of Men.
4. Dean of Women.
5. Dean of Medical College.
6. Director of Nurses Training Course.
7. Director of Pharmacy Course.
8. Director of Medical Social Case Work Course.
9. Director of Soil Science and Agricultural Sanitation Course.
10. Director of Rural Service Course.
11. Representative of the Medical Faculty.
12. Representative of the Arts Faculty.
13. Hospital Superintendent.

The Council has functioned by means of a number of permanent and temporary committees. Among the permanent committees that have had largest responsibilities have been:

1. The Curriculum Committee which has planned the content of the teaching activities of the University and continues to review their execution. This committee has functioned under the leadership of the Dean of Studies and Registrar, Mr. E. L. Phillips.

2. The Public Health and Welfare Committee. This committee serves for the Cheeloo University Community in a capacity similar to that of the Board of Health in a municipality. It has been functioning almost a year now. In this time much progress has been made toward improving the health and welfare of the community as a whole. Through the cooperative efforts of a large number of groups and agencies on the campus a forward looking program is taking shape.

Through the coordinating activity of this committee all of the possibilities for teaching and demonstration which exist in the life of the community are being developed for both their intrinsic and training values. For example, the sanitation of the community is being used by the Agricultural Sanitation Investigation to study the problems of fecal, and refuse collection and disposal. The Rural Institute Home Making Department is carrying on work with the women of the campus and is preparing to use the groups thus formed for teaching and demonstration purposes. A recreation program for workmen and their families is functioning on both the campuses of the University. A public health clinic has been organized on the Arts and Science campus and the beginning of a visiting nursing service has been made. It is expected that in the near future the work of this service can serve to illustrate and give opportunity for practice in public health nursing for the student nurses. Under the leadership of the Public Health and Welfare Committee a Goat Dairy Cooperative has been organized and will soon start to function. All of these activities represent an actual implementation of Cheeloo's basic policy of developing solutions for the life problems of the society which we seek to serve, on the one hand, and the necessity of developing to the full all the opportunities available to us for field work in the community on the other. During this time when extensive work in the general community about us is so difficult to manage, we are finding means within our own gates to demonstrate many of those things which we wish to teach our students.

3. The Campus Committee. This committee is vigorously looking after the care and improvement of the campus. It has worked out a system of naming for the streets on the Arts and Science Campus and has had attractive stone markers set up giving the Chinese and English names of the streets. Plans for an excellent outdoor auditorium which will make possible the seating of the whole University community for many types of functions have been developed and work will soon be put in hand for building, or more accurately, growing it.

3. Work on the Arts and Science Campus.

The Special Short Courses. As an adaptation to the needs of this critical time and in an effort to keep working as effectively as the situation permits at our basic task of training leaders with various vocational and professional skills, a group of short courses has been organized. The instruction in these courses is carried out on either the Arts and Science Campus or on the Medical Campus as the nature of the work demands. In all of the curricula at least some work is done in the science laboratories and lecture halls of the Arts and Science buildings. The courses offered are, (1) A four year course in Nursing, one year of pre-nursing in the Science College and three years in the Nurses Training School of the Hospital. (2) Hospital Laboratory Technique, which is a two-year course given principally on the Medical College Campus. (3) Hospital Laboratory Technique Special, which is a course that is similar to our former pre-medical training and has as its purpose the preparation of students for more advanced work in the medical field. (4) Pharmacy, which is a two-year course and is a continuation of the course taught before the outbreak of hostilities with the modification that now certain courses are taken on the Arts and Science Campus in addition to the ones which are given in the laboratories of the department of Pharmacy. (5) Medical Social Case Work is a three-year course only one class for which has been accepted due to the limitations of teaching personnel. (6) Soil Science and Agricultural Sanitation, which is a three-year curriculum which has grown out of work on soils that was being planned for before the incident on the one hand and the work of the Agricultural Sanitation Investigation on the other. (7) Rural Service, which is a three-year curriculum designed to train leaders in various types of rural service. All of these courses are of definite college

grade. Entrance standards are held just as high as they ever were in the past. The enrolment in each of these curricula is shown on the attached table. In spite of the unstable situation in this part of China and in spite of the fact that it is known that these courses cannot lead to a college degree we are still able to procure a fair number of good students as candidates for these courses. As time goes along this situation will undoubtedly improve as these courses have time to gain some prestige for themselves. All of these curricula beside providing opportunities for students to gain training in useful fields of work represent either the continuation of old or the initiation of new forward movements in the life of the University. The seeds which lie hidden in these activities which have been forced upon us by circumstance may well grow into some of the most fruitful lines of activity which Cheeloo may pursue in the years that lie ahead.

In addition to the activities connected with the developing and teaching of these curricula the departments located on the Arts and Science Campus have been engaged in certain other activities that deserve mention. For example, the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy, in addition to maintaining a Second Class Meteorological Station, has been making regular reports of observations on sun spots to the International Astronomical Union Solar Division, Zurich. In 1939, of 59 observatories throughout the world, only four sent more observations than did Cheeloo. The Chemistry Department has put a great deal of time and effort into compiling, translating, writing and printing by mimeograph four lecture and laboratory manuals. The lecture manuals have been in General Chemistry and in Principles of Chemistry. This latter is the material that is taught in the course specially planned for the pre-nursing and the rural service students. Each of these lecture manuals has its corresponding laboratory manual. This is the first printing of this material. After repeated printings and improvement by this method it is expected that these manuals will some day be published. In the Biology Department some special work is going on on the insects which attack the trees of the campus.

All of the students, except the women who are in the Hospital Nurses Training School, now live in the dormitories located on the Arts and Science campus. The life of these students, thanks to the careful work of the deans of men and women, has taken on an added emphasis in cooperation and has produced a whole series of wholesome attitudes. One of the best indications of this new attitude which permeates the students now enrolled in our short courses is shown by the fact that this spring every student will be responsible for the cultivation with his or her own hands of a garden plot, under the direction of the Horticultural division of the Rural Institute.

The Christian atmosphere on the campus and particularly among the students is at, it is fair to say, an even higher level than ever before. The fact that we now accept only students who have graduated from Christian Middle Schools has given us a good selection of Christian students to begin with. The small number and close-knit life on the campus has made it possible to further develop this fine asset. Fifteen students and some younger staff members were baptized on November 10, 1940. A good illustration of the earnest attitude of the students and staff is shown by the fact that those students who remained on the campus during the winter vacation just past organized and conducted for themselves and the staff the regular morning chapel services that are a feature of the daily life of the campus when school is in session.

The Rural Institute. Active planning and development has been the keynote of the Rural Institute in Cheeloo during the last year. Much of the stimulus to the growth has come from the Rev. D. K. Faris who came to Cheeloo as a refugee from Honan, where for many years he had been working in the Honan Mission of the United Church of Canada at developing a sound program of rural service work with special emphasis on horticulture. Under his energetic leadership the Rural Institute staff has been increased from six to ten members. Work has been centralized at Tsinan. Twenty-five mou of waste grass land on the campus has been turned into well fertilized gardens and orchards with irrigation facilities. Over seven hundred varieties of fruit and flowers have been collected and planted in them. Forty more mou of orchard with one thousand young grafted trees and many thousands of seedling grafting stock with spacious greenhouses have been purchased and fenced. Almost one hundred varieties of new fruits were top-worked into these orchards during the summer. All of this forms the basis for a sound program of training and begins to develop a rich supply of the best varieties of fruits adapted to this region for extension work among the farmers a few years hence. A cooperative project involving work in the departments of chemistry, biology, the Rural Institute and the Crop Improvement Station on the production and use of insecticides has been organized. A small store for handling insecticides has been opened. An apprentice class for workmen in horticulture with an enrolment of eight has been started. Pure-bred chickens and rabbits to form the beginnings of a program of animal husbandry training and extension have been procured. The first class of twelve students has been enrolled in the rural service short course. Extension work in horticulture and sanitation has been done in ten different places in five of the largest church groups in North China. In cooperation with the Crop Improvement Station, improved grain has been distributed in several districts. Thirty women students have been instructed in the cultivation of personal garden plots. Certain work in the Lungshan rural center has been put into operation. A project for improving the methods of making shoes, most of which are made by hand by the women, is under way. In the absence of Dr. Witham on furlough, the rat colony of the Nutrition Laboratory is to be run by the Homemaking Department during the coming year.

Agricultural Sanitation Investigation. This is the seventh year of work in Cheeloo on this investigation. For the past five years it has been a cooperative enterprise of the Cheeloo Department of Biology and the Yenching Department of Chemistry. The purpose of the Investigation is to develop a new system of environmental sanitation especially adapted to the needs of China. Because of the importance of human excrement as a source of fertilizer in China any system of sanitation whether for the city or the country must depend on agricultural procedures. For this reason we have coined the term "Agricultural Sanitation" to express this point of view.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of this piece of work. China's death rate is 30 per 1,000 annually. On the North China plain where 92,000,000 folk live in villages and 20,000,000 more live in cities and towns the total deaths per year from all causes amount to 3,360,000. Of this number about one fourth, or 840,000, are due to the group of diseases, (dysentery, typhoid fever, summer diarrhoea, cholera, amoebic dysentery, round worm infection and hookworm), which are transmitted through human excrement. On the public health side this investigation aims at developing means of controlling this group of diseases. For China as a whole these fecal-borne diseases are responsible for more than 3,000,000 fatalities every year. That is, more Chinese folk are killed every year by these diseases than have died either directly or indirectly as a result of four years of war. The loss and injury from these illnesses far exceed that which is represented by mortality alone, for there are 5 to 10 non-fatal illnesses for every death.

One of the basic necessities for a solution of the rural, and for that matter urban, problem in China is effective control of these diseases. Such control must, however, be attained within the limitations of the socio-economic background of this region. One of the cardinal facts in that background is the immense economic importance of human excrement as a fertilizer. The value of the fertilizer elements in the excrement of the farming population alone amount to almost 10 per cent of the value of the gross farm production. Half of this fertility is lost by present methods of handling. This investigation is working from the point of view of not only developing means of controlling fecal borne diseases but also with the purpose of improving the conservation and utilization of the fertilizers which the farmer now has.

The investigation has been, up till now, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Up to June 30, 1941 a total of LC\$162,000.00 will have been spent on this study. There is not space to go into details about the problems attacked and the results obtained further than to say that steady progress is being made. (See Detailed Reports attached). It begins to become evident that the general approach being made to the problem is the correct one and that there is real hope of laying a foundation for the solution of this vastly important problem.

In the training curriculum for Soil Science and Agricultural Sanitation which is now being developed and taught we are making a beginning on making the new science of Agricultural Sanitation a discipline for student studies. The problems involved in this new science are so extensive and important that they will need much work for many years to come. The Rockefeller Foundation has indicated that they, in accordance with their policy of aiding new projects while in their early stages, will expect to withdraw from supporting this work after three or four more years at the most. By that time the general field will have been roughed out as a research project and the stages of training and extension will have arrived. The Foundation has expressed the hope that Cheeloo will be able to continue work in this field and that in the intervening years new sources of support may be found so that the program may continue. In the new budgets for the Science College for this coming year a start has been made in this direction by adding certain members to the staff for teaching some of the courses to be given in the Agricultural Sanitation Short Course. It is hoped that the University can find means of continuing in this field of work where already we have made such a good start. During these war years this Investigation has taken full advantage of the free laboratory space and freedom from heavy teaching schedules to work away at the solution of this problem which in its long range importance and from one point of view could almost be said to be more important to China than the war itself.

4. Work on the Medical College Campus.

Medical School Activities. The work of the Medical School as such has been transferred to Chengtu. However, a certain amount of teaching work has been carried on in Tsinan. Six of our medical students went to P.U.M.C. in Peking in 1937 and three of them returned to us to finish their internships in 1939-40. On the completion of their work they were duly graduated here last June. In addition two students of the provincial Medical College who had not completed their work have been taken on and given training as clinical clerks and some special teaching has been provided for them. They are now in their third year of this work, and, although not equal to our students in fundamental pre-clinical training, they have shown a high quality of work and will be valuable doctors when qualified. Several Assistant Residents have been secured with some difficulty. Because we

are no longer training medical students here the Hospital faces a real problem in the obtaining of the junior staff which it needs to carry on effectively. Thus far we have succeeded in obtaining a limited number of such personnel in spite of the fact that we offer lower salaries than most hospitals do. We are able to get this type of person because they recognize and appreciate the high standard of work and the opportunity for further training which the Cheeloo University Hospital offers because it is organized as a medical teaching center. Two residents, both women, competent to take responsibility, are doing so with distinction. Dr. H. C. Shih, a graduate of Moukden, with one year's postgraduate work in the P.U.M.C., served one year here with Dr. A. V. Scott and is now taking charge of Pediatrics in Dr. Scott's absence. Dr. H. C. Hui, one of our own graduates, with three years experience here as assistant Resident, is acting as Resident in the Department of Medicine. In order to supply instruction and stimulus to this junior personnel and to keep the standards of work throughout the Hospital up to their former high level the following group study and instruction activities are regularly maintained.

1. Staff Rounds are held once a week, in which medical and surgical services cooperate. Cases are presented, either because of special interest, or as presenting problems for diagnosis, on which the whole staff can cooperate in consultation.
2. Staff Journal Clubs, both senior and junior clubs meet regularly to report and study significant work appearing in the journals.
3. History Meetings in which patients histories are gone over and studied are held regularly on all services.
4. Autopsies. After a period in which there seemed to be a definite obstruction from some quarter unknown, autopsies have again become possible and permission has been obtained for several of interest and educational value.

Special Groups in Training. Three of the Special Short Courses mentioned in the earlier section of this report are obtaining most of their training on the Medical College Campus.

Pharmacy. The two year course in pharmacy which was being offered at the time of the outbreak of hostilities was reopened in the Fall of 1940 with an enrolment of 16 students. This course has been definitely strengthened due to the fact that all students are obtained through regular college entrance procedure and certain fundamental science courses not formerly in the curriculum are given on the Arts and Science Campus. Graduates of the course receive the Pharmacy Diploma of the University and are trained to take charge of hospital pharmacies, to engage in private practice or Government service. There is a great need for more and better trained men and women in this field. At present, because of lack of teaching personnel only a two year curriculum can be offered and a class can be accepted only in alternate years. An increase in personnel, which in turn is primarily dependent on more funds, would make possible the raising of the curriculum to a three year course and would permit the acceptance of a class every year. These are further advances in training of this type of personnel toward which we strive.

Laboratory Technique. This curriculum, too, is a continuation of a line of work which has been going on for many years, and is still, as in the past, supplying a great need in the field of medical personnel. This course as reopened also has been strengthened by accepting only students who qualify for College entrance

and by adding certain courses taught in the College of Science. Most of the classroom instruction and all of the direction of practice work in the various laboratories of Hospital given in this course are being supplied by the senior laboratory personnel and various members of the Medical College staff. The work is well planned and careful attention is given to giving a thorough training in all aspects of the growingly complex and important laboratory work which is done in a modern hospital. The course has every right to be proud of its past contribution in training high grade personnel in this field and it looks forward to steady growth in quality and usefulness with the expansions of budget and personnel which are now being sought.

Hospital Social Service Case Work Course. The first regular curriculum for the training of Hospital Social Service Case Workers ever to be set up in China was started in 1939, as one of our group of special courses. Four members of that class are doing good work in their second year and will next year come into the hospital for their practice. From the experience gained with this course the desirability of having a more general course in social work has become apparent with specialization reserved till the last year. New personnel now being sought to strengthen the work of the Arts School aspects of the Special Courses, it is hoped, will make possible this further development.

Nursing. In 1939 the School of Nursing of Cheeloo University Hospital rearranged its former course of three and one half years to fit into the plan of the University Special Short Courses. This permitted the improvement of the course by the raising of the standard of entrance to full college grade and allowed time for a full year of pre-nursing work on the Arts and Science campus. During this first year the nurses groups not only gets much better training in the fundamental sciences but gets courses in sociology, psychology and languages which materially strengthen their cultural background and grasp of human and social problems. Already the first class of 10 girls to have this pre-nursing training have spent more than half a year in the hospital. The results of their broader training are beginning to show up clearly and foreshadow an important gain in the quality and usefulness of nurses trained in Cheeloo in the future development of the nursing profession. This better prepared and higher quality student is being matched by improvements in the organization of the Nursing Services and the Nursing Education Department of the Hospital. Much of this improvement is being brought about by the separation of these two functions of the nursing work of the hospital each with its own well-qualified specialized head. Miss Marjorie Alderson as head of the Nursing Service of the hospital is steadily improving that service and freeing it from too much dependence on student nurses' labor. Miss Geneva Miller, who is the director of Nursing Education, came to Cheeloo only in 1940 and already has put her special training and experience in this important field to effective work in further advancing the instruction being given our student nurses. In the coming year the nursing school for the first time has a budget of its own, and in the future these lines of growth and development should be continued and accelerated. It seems likely that the nurse is going to play an even more important part in the solution of the health problems of China than she has played in the great advances made in the West because of the greater need for the sort of personal teaching and leadership in the community and the home which the nurse can give in health matters as well as the important work which she can do in what for many years to come must be the understaffed hospital that is likely to be typical of China. To train high quality nurses who are capable of undertaking highly specialized and important work is therefore of the utmost importance as a contribution to the future. The quality of the work now being done in this field in Cheeloo would not be possible if the Hospital were not organized and functioning as a teaching institution as well as one which is serving the community.

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The advances which have been realized in the improvement and strengthening of Nursing Education are but another of those places in Cheeloo for which these disjointed times have opened the way.

Work of the University Hospital. The work of Cheeloo University Hospital has continued right through the beginning of hostilities and the occupation without interruption. Not only has it continued but after a slight lessening in activity in 1937-38 the work of the hospital has steadily grown till in the months of March and April 1940 an all time high record in attendance was reached. The reasons for this great increase in volume of work are not far to seek. In the first place as a result of the war several bigger public hospitals and a number of small private ones have closed and at the same time the total population of the city has increased. Thus the need for medical service in the community has increased while the total medical facilities have been decreased with a consequently greater load being thrown on the Cheeloo Hospital. Not only has the work of the hospital been increased by this relative decrease in hospital facilities in the city but it has increased because the long years of careful high grade work which the hospital has done have continued to draw patients in from many miles around. Then too, the growing practice of smaller hospitals in mission stations throughout the province, of referring difficult or special cases to Cheeloo for treatment, has continued. A brief glance at the comparative report attached to the Report of the Hospital will show that this increase in activity during 1939-40 as compared to 1938-39 extends through every department of the hospital.

In-patient Service. This is now practically confined to cases who must be treated in bed and to some small groups who require close observation for diagnosis, since the absence of medical students reduces the need for admitting cases for their teaching value. Nevertheless, the total number of patients treated rose from 1,845 in 1938-39 to 2,393 in 1939-40 and bed occupancy rose from 50 per cent in the former to 74 per cent in the latter year, while the total patient days' care rose from 30,203 to 44,409. With sharply rising costs for food, fuel and overhead this increase in hospital service rendered had a considerable share in causing the great increase in total hospital expenditure which took place.

Cases admitted to hospital include most of the diseases seen in western countries. Of those peculiar to this region, Kala-azar is outstanding. This disease is caused by a protozoan and is fatal in a great majority of untreated cases. A high percentage of cures can be obtained by a course of treatment lasting three weeks and costing L.C.\$80.00 (about U.S.\$6.70). It is gratifying to be able to give such confident service, but because of the high rate of exchange the present cost to poor patients is very heavy. A man brought his son from the country not long ago, and, when he heard the cost, left without further discussion. Many of these patients are helped, after investigation by the Social Service Department, and none are sent away untreated for lack of money. Intestinal infections, typhoid and the dysenteries provide a large number of cases. Heart disease is common and interesting neurological conditions continually come along.

Pediatric Division. The work of this division within the hospital is centered in the pediatric department of the O.P.D. and the Children's Ward. A full and active program is carried forward under the leadership of Dr. Annie V. Scott. In recent years this department has given much attention to the preventive and public health aspects of pediatric work. Among the fruitful activities which are still being carried on in spite of the changed situation here are such things as the Well Baby Clinic, the Chest Clinic, School Health work in Chung Te Primary School, which is the school of the campus to which the children of the University workers staff go, and work with the Mother's Club. This last enterprise has been under way

for a number of years. It grew out of the obvious fact that most mothers were totally untrained in how to get and maintain good health for their children. A course, of twelve simple, but practical lessons which are supplemented by lecture and demonstrations which the most uneducated mother can digest was worked out. These lessons were printed in a small book and each mother given one. On completion of the course a certificate is given at a special meeting where the new group of graduating mothers are honored by alumnae of the course and by the workers of the department and their friends. Much of the work with the Mother Club has to do with nutrition and use is made of the demonstrations on growth of white rats fed various kinds of diets which are commonly fed to children in this area. Workers go into the homes to help the mothers learn how to use the simple equipment which is typical of the average household in preparing the various types of improved food which are recommended. This work in many ways is building a new basis for the rearing of a new and more healthy generation.

Out-patient Work. As in the past a large share of the total work of the Hospital is done with Out-patients. This aspect of the work has shared with the rest of the work in the trend toward greatly increased volume of work. Within the work of the O.P.D. a number of special features, most of which are continuations of former work deserve mention.

Treatment of Tuberculosis. This work continues to flourish under the expert hands of Dr. Julia Morgan. A big pneumothorax clinic is carried along constantly with patients coming in weekly for injections of air into the chest cavity. Much work has been done in the early diagnosis of T.B. among students, employees, and personal servants, and the growing significance of this work is shown by the fact that more and more outside folk as individuals or in some cases as groups are coming in for fluoroscopy.

Diabetes Clinic. A weekly clinic for diabetic patients is held by Dr. Gault. At this clinic they are instructed in a simple manner on the principles of dietetic management of their disability. Diets are demonstrated as to kind and amount each patient should take. The patient is taught how to test the urine for sugar so that they can keep regular control against exceeding their carbohydrate intake.

Nutrition Clinic. Drs. Gault, Witham and others have cooperated in working out dietary problems of others than the diabetics in this clinic.

Other groups of diseases are handled in a similarly organized manner, notably gastro-intestinal complaints, for which gastric analysis and X-ray diagnosis can be carried through on out-patients.

Syphilis Clinic. This clinic of the Division of Dermatology and Syphilis had 4,287 first visits and over 15,000 return visits last year thus ranking next to the Surgical Department in total attendances.

X-Ray Work. Notable is the mass of fluoroscopy done in the early diagnosis of tuberculosis already referred to.

Private Patient Service. This service has been steadily expanded and is constantly drawing considerable numbers of well-to-do Chinese whose fees help the hospital finances. In addition this clinic has been of great service to the missionary personnel and other foreigners of this region.

Department of Surgery. The Department of Surgery has had a busy and successful

year both in its in-patient and out-patient work. It has kept its quota of sixty beds fully occupied and on occasion has had numbers of extras in service. One innovation during the year was the provision of ten beds for children under 12, on the Pediatrics floor. Our patients continue to come from a wide area, many being referred by smaller mission hospitals. We have had a regrettably long waiting list in spite of having discharged an average of fifteen patients per week. For more detail on the nature of the surgical work the reader is referred to the Hospital Report.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The work of this department has continued to flourish under Dr. Mary P. Gell. A total of 284 mothers were delivered during the past year. In connection with the significance of fecal-borne diseases referred to earlier in this report it is interesting to note that among the 99 mothers who showed "morbidity" after delivery, that is who run a temperature, 14 did so because of dysentery or typhoid fever. For more detailed information on the work of this department the attached printed report should be consulted.

Department of Radiology. In addition to the work in chest fluoroscopy already referred to many other types of studies involving the exposure of more than 1,100 films a year are being done in this department. Under Dr. McCandliss, a beginning has been made in Radiotherapy, both by X-ray and Radium. Our existing X-ray apparatus is not powerful enough for use in deep X-ray therapy, therefore, only superficial X-ray treatment has been attempted. A small quantity of Radium was loaned to the hospital recently by the United Church of Canada, from a hospital in Honan, temporarily closed. An encouraging number of cases of deep cancer have been treated with the radium needles, with beneficial results.

Evangelistic Work. As has been the practice for many years, active evangelistic work has been carried on in the hospital. The staff engaged in the work has consisted of two Chinese men evangelists, graduates of Cheeloo Theological School, and one Chinese woman. The methods of work and an evaluation of results are given in detail in the hospital report. This work has continued to bear fruit, if anything, more abundantly than in the past.

Hospital Social Service. The Medical Social Service Department of the Hospital is staffed by three full-time workers. One full time worker who is a graduate of Cheeloo Arts College has been attached to the Medical Service since 1938. The worker in the Surgical Service is a graduate of Yenching. She came on to the service in 1940 and it is expected that Surgical Social Service will develop under her full time efforts as the Medical Service has. Miss Myers in addition to heading the whole department carries the Social Service of the Pediatrics Department with the assistance of two part-time volunteer workers. In addition to these workers the Hospital has a full-time Employees' Social Worker, who recommends applicants for employment, after investigation, and who works with the employees in groups, for recreation and education, as well as keeping in touch with them, as individuals, where there are health, economic or home problems. The Department also has a young woman office worker. The great mass and variety of work which has been done by this active and growing department, which incidentally is one of a very few Medical Social Service Departments now operating in all China, is too extensive to be summarized here. A reading of the Hospital Report will indicate how valuable this work has become. Reference has already been made to the work and plans of this department for training social workers in the Short Courses.

The Nursing Services. In discussing Nursing Education reference has already been made to the fact that a separate Hospital Nursing Service with Miss Alderson at its head has been organized. The chief advance which has been accomplished by this change in organization, perhaps, has come from the strengthening of the

graduate nursing staff so that work of the services is now much less dependent on student-nurses, thus freeing the training curriculum from too heavy a load of ward work consuming the students time on the one hand, and allowing more scope and continuity to the work of the service by having it performed by well qualified graduate nurses, on the other. This change has, of necessity, required an increase in expenditure for salaries to the graduate nursing staff but the gains that have been made are well worth the cost. The increase in the number of graduate nurses has created a real problem in housing which must be solved by further construction in the not too distant future.

We are constantly getting requests from smaller hospitals to give their graduate nurses advanced specialized training. In response to this demand the nursing service is taking steps to organize proper post-graduate courses in Dietetics; Anaesthetics and Operating Room Management; Hospital Housekeeping; and Midwifery. In addition, as has already been indicated in an earlier section of this report, the development of Public Health Nursing, in connection with the Out-patient Department and in the University Community is earnestly desired and work leading in that direction is already begun. The Nursing Services list their needs as follows:

Immediate Needs. A graduate Nurses Residence, for women nurses and a residence for graduate men nurses.

Needs in the Near Future.

1. More grants to the hospital funds for increase in the graduate nursing staff, to keep pace with the hospital expansion.
2. Extra grants to the hospital funds for increase in graduate nurses' salaries.
3. Money for post-graduate scholarships and expenses of running post-graduate courses.
4. Money for the setting up and the running of the Public Health Nursing scheme in the Out-patient Department.

The Leper Hospital. The work of this hospital continues under the able leadership of Dr. Smyly. For details the reader is referred to the Hospital Report.

The Nutrition Laboratory. Reference has already been made at a number of points in this summary to the work of Dr. Witham in the Nutrition Laboratory, where since 1938, a series of very useful and instructive experiments with Chinese diets and their effects on growth and reproduction have been run, and demonstration material for extension work prepared. The accomplishments of this laboratory are another of those points of new growth in the life of the institution that have been made possible because of the disjointed times. It is to be hoped that provision will be made for the continuation of this excellent and important piece of work when Dr. Witham returns from her impending furlough. In the meantime, the rat colony and the workings of the laboratory are to be maintained by the Rural Institute through its Homemaking Department.

5. THE FUTURE.

The tensions of the international situation are acutely felt on this campus. With many families divided by evacuation orders or advice, with loved ones of many our staff both foreign and Chinese constantly under the threat of the direct destructive effects of war, it could not be otherwise. The situation and its implications for us and for Cheeloo are being squarely faced by the group here.

There is no mood to blindly ignore the realities, yet it can be unhesitatingly stated that as individuals and as a group we face the future with calm and with faith. Through the past weeks there has been a growing awareness of the part that Cheeloo must prepare herself to play in the days of reconstruction and rebuilding which some day must dawn. To that end we have been rethinking our problems and are now in the process of making new and forward looking plans which are to be carried by one of us to our group in West China so that all parts of Cheeloo may make their contribution to the thinking, the planning and the carrying out of the great tasks which lie before us. We do not hold our faith to be vain in thus working and planning for the future.

DEPARTMENT OF VISUAL EDUCATION, CHEE LOO UNIVERSITY, TSINAN, 1941

Work Done

I. Filmstrips: Technical

- A. Receiving new material for filmstrips (mostly by mail)
 - B. Checking new material for filmstrips ----as to:
 - 1. Size, single or double frame
 - 2. Composition of pictures (horizontal or vertical)
 - 3. Coloring
 - 4. Order
 - 5. Special instructions
 - C. Turning new material (Pictures, Charts, etc.) over to photographer with instructions
 - D. 1. Material photographed by Sept or Exakta cameras on:
 - a. Positive color--blind film for black and white materials
 - b. Panchromatic film for colored materials
 - 2. Negative processed
 - 3. Errors retaken
 - 4. Negative printed in contact with positive film frame by frame
 - 5. Prints processed
 - 6. Errors in positive prints sometimes corrected by splicing in a good reprinted section
 - 7. Successful reduction done if necessary
 - 8. Intensification had also been done but without satisfactory results.
- E. Reversal process was attempted on positive film when only one print was required with good results.
- F. Prints turned over to Chinese artist for hand coloring with transparent water colors when necessary
- G. Special coloring instructions given artist when necessary

- II.
- A. Orders for new and old filmstrips received mainly by mail
 - B. Films not on stock ordered from printer
 - C. Orders mailed or delivered when completed or partially completed

III. Types of Filmstrips on Hand (Nearly 300 different filmstrips have been made by the department's staff since 1937.)

- A. Religious
 - 1. Life of Christ (from paintings or drawings)
 - 2. Biblical Anecdotes (from paintings or drawings)
- B. Historical, Biographical Sketches
- C. Geographical
 - 1. Chinese cultural subjects such as the Temple of Heaven
 - 2. Agriculture
 - 3. Personal travel filmstrips
- D. Personal (These had little or no value to persons unfamiliar with the subject or author)
 - 1. Filmstrips for missionaries to portray their work for home congregations
 - 2. Personal family history
- E. Medical
 - 1. Personal filmstrips of medical work accompanied by mimeographed explanatory notes
 - 2. Health posters
- F. Educational (Methods of Chick Incubation, etc.)

- IV. Slides, 2 inches square, could be made of any Leica size positive transparency.
 - A. Of glass
 - B. Cardboard mounts, with the film unprotected
 - C. Cardboard mounts, the film between glass

- V. Posters--several were drawn, black and white or colored, by the Chinese photographer, who was an art school teacher.

- VI. Photography was done also.
 - A. For pass photographs
 - B. Incidental photo finishing, developing, printing, enlarging (for students and faculty)

- VII. Explanatory manuals (mimeographed) prepared to accompany filmstrips

Work Incompleted

- I. Astronomical Filmstrips:
 - A. Constellations
 - B. Zodiac
 - C. Phases of the moon (photographed with Exakta using University telescope with 10 inch mirror of about 6 feet focal length. An adapter connected Exakta to telescope.)
 - D. Monthly star maps

- II. Public Health: Care of the infant, bathing, weighing, with Chinese models

- III. At least one medical case had been photographed for record purposes

Work Planned

- I. Poster Library, of sample posters on public health, etc.

- II. Sanitary investigation filmstrips

- III. Public Health filmstrips

- IV. Astronomical filmstrips (in addition to those incompleted)
 - A. Weather
 - B. Meteorology
 - C. Cyclones, etc.

- V. Filmstrips on Cooperatives

- VI. Motion pictures perhaps on a small scale

- VII. Photomicrography, using an Exakta in conjunction with a microscope to record on film special slides for the Medical School or Hospital

- VIII. Economical China-made projectors

M. Evans file

REPORT OF CHEELOO UNIVERSITY WORK IN TSINAN 1941-42

The following report has of necessity been prepared without access to written records and as a consequence lacks in definiteness. The academic year ending in June, 1941, closed with no obstacle to the continuance of regular work other than the constantly recurring difficulties and annoyances incident to carrying on educational work under a puppet government without yielding to demands for recognition of that government by registration with its bureau of education.

There were no graduates from the special courses, which in accordance with the outline of work approved by the Board of Directors at its last meeting in February 1940 have been offered in Tsinan. The commencement exercises in June, 1941 were the first in which the University and the School of Theology had jointly participated since the separation of the Theological School incident to the registration of the University with the Chinese Government. While there were graduating students from only the School of Theology, the University staff joined in the commencement exercises and the academic procession and the address was given by the Associate President.

This greater cooperation and sharing of interests with the School of Theology was also evidenced in the series of religious courses offered in the fall term of 1941. A joint committee composed of representatives from the special courses faculty and the faculty of the School of Theology recommended 15 such courses for the year 1941-42. The School of Theology offered six of these courses and the University faculty nine special courses in religious and cultural subjects. All the students registered in some one of these courses and though the term's work was incomplete this development was welcomed by both staff and students.

The religious interest of the whole campus was nurtured by a short visit in the autumn from Bishop Kiang of the Methodist church who gave inspiring messages which were enthusiastically received. In November Mr. Ronald Hu, one of our Theological School graduates was invited to come for a series of evangelical addresses and personal conferences with the students. One of the senior members of the faculty who has been on the staff for many years expressed the opinion that the religious atmosphere of the campus was better than in any year he has known.

In July we met with serious financial difficulties as a result of the "freezing" regulations inaugurated by the U.S. Government. Such University funds as were held in China were for the most part in Shanghai banks. Transfer of money from Shanghai to Tsinan or from Shanghai to Tientsin or Tsingtao where it was possible to carry Federal Reserve currency accounts became increasingly difficult. Local funds could be secured only through private arrangements with local business men, arrangements which were not easily made as it was necessary to keep all such transactions from becoming known to the authorities. As a result of the freezing regulations, numerous other problems emerged.* The control of flour, salt, sugar, matches, kerosene, gasoline, became much more strict, and it was practically impossible to secure these commodities except on the "black market". Travel, especially for foreigners, also became increasingly difficult.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the autumn term opened auspiciously and with a promising group of new students. Although the opportunities which we were able to offer have necessarily been limited both by our restricted resources and curtailed curriculum, it is the opinion of some that the academic standard of students during these past few years has been higher than the average standard before the beginning of the war.

* Drugs and hospital supplies could no longer be secured except through Japanese controlled agencies and that with difficulty.

On December 8, which was December 7 in Honolulu, early in the morning, a news flash over the radio told of the beginning of fighting at Pearl Harbor and inside of an hour representatives of the Japanese army and military police arrived on the campus with orders that all instruction stop at once and that the clinics be closed and hospital patients be gradually dismissed and no new patients admitted. The students and the Chinese members of the staff were given a few days time in which to sever their connection with the foreigners and withdraw from the campus. The students, for the most part, returned to their homes although a few managed to make arrangements for continuing their studies elsewhere. Many of the Chinese staff found temporary lodgings in the East suburb of the city about two miles distant from the campus. A guard of about fifty soldiers took control of the campus and a similar guard was stationed in the Medical School and Hospital buildings.

All radios were confiscated on December 8 and since that time no second-class mail and very little first-class has been received, none from abroad. Inventories were requested and presented, both for personal and institutional properties, numerous reports on property and finances were asked for, usually with a demand that the information be furnished at once without allowing time to collect material. All keys to institutional buildings were demanded so that further access to these was by special permission only. In so far as possible, we complied with all requests. For the first month the property and personnel were under strict supervision. Doctors and nurses, while continuing their work in the hospital, were convoyed to and from their homes and work. Later the guard of Japanese soldiers was replaced by Chinese troops though two representatives of the Japanese military police were left in charge. The officer in command, commonly known among the campus residents as Terrible Bill, was an extremely difficult and unpredictable individual, thoroughly trained in Gestapo methods. Several of the Chinese members of staff and one foreigner were beaten at his hands because of his inability or unwillingness to understand the hospital accounts of which a report had been demanded and presented. Three Chinese members of staff were imprisoned for three months but were released after repeated grilling had failed to uncover any incriminating evidence.

The foreign members of staff were allowed to continue living in their own houses until the end of March. A serious difficulty during these months was the lack of funds. Bank accounts were frozen, Chinese who would willingly lend to us could not do so safely. A loan of about \$250 Yen per adult was secured in March from the Japanese authorities. Arrangements to secure further financial assistance through the Swiss Consulate for some reason failed to secure the approval of the Japanese authorities in Peking and up to the date of our leaving, June 13, no such financial aid had been forthcoming.

On April 1st we were ordered to concentrate in the five houses at the southwest corner of the campus and the five houses in the Shield's compound inside the suburb wall. After considerable negotiation permission was secured to use in addition the second row of houses, thus giving a total of 14 houses. Although this moving into restricted quarters involved a great deal of work and loss of personal property on the part of many members of the staff, it was a task undertaken with hearty cooperation and no complaint. In fact, throughout the many trying experiences of the past few months there has been a spirit of mutual helpfulness and absence of criticism which gives one a feeling of justifiable pride in being a member of such a staff.

Permission was granted for the foreigners to use for cultivation the campus grounds formerly devoted to student garden projects. Under the able direction of Mr. Faris of the Rural Institute all who were physically able set to work at the

fertilizing and spading of the hard ground in the early spring followed by the making of community garden plots, planting, weeding, watering, and finally the welcome harvesting. Superfluous bulges disappeared, muscles developed, and the too slender individuals put on weight due to improved appetites resulting from the rigors of gardening. The gardeners manifested real pride in their new knowledge and abilities and great interest was shown in the first appearance of the plants through the earth and the final produce ready for consumption. The gardeners learned to know and appreciate each other more than had been possible when each was busy in his own departmental task previous to December 7.

Near the end of March the plans for repatriation of enemy nationals began to take shape. These plans were repeatedly changed and the relaying of information contained in telegrams from Tokyo and the Japanese Embassy in Peking to the Cheeloo staff and other British and American residents in the Tsinan consular district involved no small amount of work for the unofficial Swiss consular representative and those who assisted but also furnished opportunities for friendly contacts with the officials which may have been of some service in securing more favorable treatment than many other enemy nationals received in other cities. In connection with these plans for repatriation, members of neighboring mission stations were brought to Tsinan by the military authorities. Three British missionaries from Wuting and five from Pingyin had already been accommodated on the University campus and at the time of our leaving Tsinan it appeared probable that the missionaries from Chouts'un would also be moved to Tsinan.

During these months our material equipment was subjected to a consistent program of appropriation on the part of the military. At first receipts were given for the equipment carried away but later this formality was no longer observed. All office typewriters and telephones were among the things first taken. The tools and machines in the University work shops and all the presses and machines as well as the considerable stock of paper and stationery on hand in the Press were also carted away. Just how much of the scientific equipment in the laboratories is gone we have no means of knowing as this has always been taken without any intimation being given as to what was being taken or when, and keys to the laboratories were in the hands of the military. The Augustine library has been sacked, even including the shelves from the stack room though a considerable number of the English books have been intrusted to a committee of Japanese pastors and it may be possible to recover these after the war.

Three new red brick buildings were in process of erection north of McCormick Administration Hall, a garage, a bath house and a kitchen. Kumler Chapel had already been converted into a class room by piling the pews into the chancel and the aisles and putting benches and tables and a lecture platform with blackboard in the nave. At the time of our leaving Tsinan, June 13, this was being used for instruction of a group of about 400 young fellows, presumably to serve as orderlies in the convalescent hospital which we understand is to be operated on the Cheeloo campus.

As the campus was under strict military supervision there was, of course, no opportunity to move our personal property elsewhere for storage with Chinese friends. We were advised to sell personal property but the sale was one arranged by the military police with every transaction under their supervision and at prices fixed by them, so receipts from these sales were negligible. We were unable to sell the personal property of absentee members of the foreign staff because of a military regulation that such property was under the control of the military. This property was inventoried by them and moved from the residences and stored in unoccupied Chinese-style buildings at the demonstration farm at the extreme south end of the

campus. These buildings were locked and sealed though there is, of course, no guarantee of protection. Certain things like gramophones, records, and two pianos were appropriated.

Much of the Associate President's time during the months since December 8 has been given to interviews with the military and consular officials and the preparation of numerous reports on the University, its organization, property, staff, and finances. This work was made more arduous by the apparent lack of coordination of the activities of the military, the military police and the consular officials. We were especially fortunate in the fact that the vice consul in charge of the Japanese Consulate General during most of this period was a gentleman who had spent some time in both England and America and was responsive to friendly approaches. Through his office it was possible to maintain communication with the Swiss Consulates in Shanghai and Tientsin and the Swiss consular representative in Tsingtao, as well as with colleagues in other cities near Tsinan.

When the military authorities, in line with their policy of insisting upon the departure of the managers of firms and organizations, stated that the Associate President must leave, and since all Americans with the exception of Dr. Arabella Gault were leaving the campus, the Tsinan British community chose Prof. F. S. Drake of the Theological School to carry on the work of being liaison officer between the foreigners and the Japanese authorities. By informal agreement of the foreign members of the University Executive Council any problems which need to be dealt with by the University will be referred to Mr. E. L. Phillips who as registrar is the ranking University officer remaining in Tsinan. There was an intimation from the head of the military police that after the departure of the first British repatriation ship it would be necessary to move the remaining foreigners to some other location as all of the campus residences would be needed by the occupying forces. On June 13 there remained on the campus and in adjoining South Suburb residences 38 adults and 13 children. Eight of these adults were from out of town. Authorizations to draw on Cheeloo Bank accounts were left with the Associated Mission Treasurers in Shanghai.

At informal meetings of the foreign members of the medical faculty in Tsinan and the foreign members of the Executive Council the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon as expressing our ideas for the period of reconstruction after the war.

Resolution of the foreign members of the medical faculty in Tsinan June 1942

Members of the Cheeloo Medical Faculty in Tsinan, in informal conference, feel that while no definite program can be planned in the complete obscurity which hides the future from our vision, it is right to envisage a period of reconstruction after the war and to prepare for it.

The field which has been served by our several missions lies in Shantung and the neighboring provinces of North China. Service to the Church in this area and the evangelization of its population are our first responsibility. How that is to be done will depend upon the outcome of the war. We must be prepared for any eventuality. Should opportunity develop for great development of reconstruction,

it will demand all the resources we can bring to it: physical, personal and spiritual. One of the great needs will be for a Christian college for training medical workers -- doctors, nurses, public health workers, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, medical case workers and others.

Our physical plant is now largely, though not entirely disintegrated. Equipment has been lost. Re-equipment and assured financial income will be necessary.

As to personnel -- young doctors will be needed from America, Canada and Great Britain. They must be qualified to become teachers. It is, however, from West China that most of our Chinese staff for a medical school must be looked for. The first claim upon Cheeloo supporters at the present time, it seems to us, is to give support to our colleagues and graduates there in their work and preparation for the future until the time when we reunite in another location. Medical education of a Class A standard should be maintained in a strong medical school in that region, amongst whose graduates year by year should be a number from North China who will return when peace is reestablished.

In our judgment, the principle still holds good that, in spite of urgent calls for larger numbers of doctors, a thorough training of a high standard is essential for those who are to carry great responsibility. The National Government will undoubtedly look to the Christian Church for assistance in this branch of public service where it has been given and valued in the past.

Even should opportunity be much more restricted and no such large development be possible doctors will still be needed and they may have opportunities now unforeseen.

It is necessary to prepare ahead of time. For this we are looking to our University group in West China. We would, therefore, use our influence and persuasion with the Boards concerned and their supporters to sustain and if necessary strengthen that work.

Now more than ever we realize that our resources are spiritual. Only as we are divinely guided can we prepare in time for an unknown future. Only as we give ourselves up to the Divine purpose can the humanly insuperable difficulties of the present and future be overcome.

Resolution of the foreign members of the University Executive Council in Tsinan, June 1942

Before we foreign members of the former University community move elsewhere in accordance with repatriation plans, we desire to record our conviction of the value of Cheeloo University's work in Tsinan in past years and to express our earnest hope that its resumption in post-war years will be possible.

In the event of such resumption being possible we desire that it should be marked by increasing cooperation with central and local government authorities, with the leaders and organizations of the Christian Church, with other Christian universities in China, and with government educational institutions.

Should resumption of the full work of the University in Tsinan be feasible after the war we consider that the following courses should be offered:

- (a) College work up to graduation in Arts (4 yrs.), Science (4 yrs.),
Medicine (5 yrs. in addition to pre-medicine), Theology (4 yrs.),
Rural Service (5 yrs. including final year of supervised field work).
- (b) The following special courses in continuance and development of the
work of 1939-41 and earlier: Pre-medical Sciences, Nursing, Pharmacy,
Rural Service, Medical Social Service, Laboratory Technique -- the
five colleges to be responsible for these courses.

Note: While it is hoped that in the future the special contributions of the University will be in the field of Rural Service, we are strongly of the opinion that the Arts and Science Colleges should both continue full graduate courses (four years) for only in this way can the quality of students and faculty of both of these colleges and also of the Rural Service, Medical and Theological Colleges, which in part depend upon them, be maintained and thus the standard of work quality and size of student enrollment, and the finances of the whole University be put upon a sound foundation.

We are of the opinion that the Rural Service College should offer post-graduate courses leading to a higher degree. Graduates from other colleges wishing to pursue post graduate studies should, as a rule, avail themselves of opportunities provided at other universities.

In this connection, we record our conviction gained through the recent years experiment of the Rural Service Special Course, that the development of this line of work in the future will be of real value to China provided we obtain (a) a first class teaching staff and (b) government cooperation in opening fields of service for graduates.

We recommend for careful consideration the paper prepared by Mr. D. K. Faris and Dr. G. F. Winfield, entitled "Musings on a Rural College in Cheeloo."

We are glad to realize that other groups will be thinking and hoping for a possible future of the work in Tsinan after the war. The above opinions are offered as a contribution to the cooperative thinking which would seem to be a necessary prelude to future success.

Dr. F. H. Mosse

Though there is no mention in this report of changes in staff, our Cheeloo group was saddened by the news received in June of the passing away of our beloved colleague, Dr. F. H. Mosse. Dr. Mosse had been associate professor of Medicine, specializing in diseases of the heart for over twenty years. In addition to his ability as a teacher and clinician, he was a mechanical genius and had outstanding artistic, literary, and histrionic gifts. His kindly nature made him a friend of all, whether colleague, student or servant, and his deep spiritual life exerted a strong influence on the religious life of the entire community. We express to Mrs. Mosse, Helen, and Mary our deep sympathy in their great loss.

- - - - -

For the information of those interested, the names of the missionaries remaining in Tsinan on June 13 are given on the following page:

Miss Rosa Bell
 Dr. and Mrs. C. V. Bloom
 Audrey
 Rosemary
 Heather
 Rev. A. E. Clayton
 Mr. & Mrs. R. F. H. Dart
 Peter
 Rev. F. S. Drake
 Dr. & Mrs. Godfrey Gale
 Margaret
 Dr. Arabella S. Gault ✓
 Dr. Mary P. Gell
 Miss Kathleen Greaves
 Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth McAll
 . Elizabeth

Miss Maida Morton-Smith
 Rev. & Mrs. J. C. Newton
 Rev. & Mrs. W. P. Pailing
 Rev. & Mrs. Henry Payne
 Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Phillips *Eng Bapt*
 Rosemary
 Roger
 Nigel
 Rev. & Mrs. W. F. Rowlands
 Rev. & Mrs. J. C. Scott
 David
 Seana
 Tom
 Ian
 Rev. F. H. Simpson
 Dr. & Mrs. H. J. Smyly

In the East Suburb:

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Torrance and Grace

Transferred to Tsinan from other stations

Miss Doris Back
 Rev. & Mrs. John D. Fee
 Rev. & Mrs. K. R. Johnson

Miss Mollie Moline
 Miss Sanderson
 Miss Clair Wyatt

Departmental reports from those departments represented among the passengers on the repatriation ship are appended.

Repatriation Prospects

On June 13 there remained in the Tsinan Consular district 70 Britishers who had indicated their desire to be repatriated. The latest information from the Japanese Foreign Office was that only 20 of these could be accommodated on the first repatriation ship. The order of preference as arranged by a representative British committee included in this first 20 the following from Tsinan.

Miss Rosa Bell
 Dr. & Mrs. Bloom and three children
 Mr. & Mrs. Newton
 Miss Sanderson
 Mr. & Mrs. Scott and four children
 Mr. & Mrs. Torrance and daughter

Cheeloo staff now being repatriated

The members of the Cheeloo staff who are travelling on this repatriation ship are:

Ruth Danner	- Public Health Nursing
Donald K. Faris	- Director of Rural Institute
Wells Hubbard	- Visual Education
H. P. Lair	- Associate President
Isabella MacTavish	- Internal Medicine

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ✓ Geneva E. Miller | - Director of Nursing Education |
| ✓ Hazel H. Myers | - Social Service |
| ✓ Mary K. Russell | - Home Economics |
| ✓ Annie V. Scott | - Pediatrics |
| R. T. Shields | - Dean of Medicine |
| R. G. Struthers | - Hospital Superintendent |
| Andrew Thomson | - School of Theology, Old Testament |

We may incidentally mention that the Cheeloo group made a greater proportionate contribution to the entertainment and edification of fellow travelers than any other group in this company of more than 1500 people.

The following lectures have been given by members of the Cheeloo staff:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ✓ R. T. Shields | - The Romance of Medicine |
| R. G. Struthers | - Sports in Canada |
| Donald K. Faris | - Chinese Rural Realities |
| Geneva E. Miller | - The Challenge of Modern Nursing |
| Wells Hubbard | - Photography <i>etc.</i> |

Dr. Shields was a member of the activities committee on both the Conte Verde and the Gripsholm and served as chairman of an informal medical group.

Dr. Lair conducted one of the Sunday services on the Conte Verde, preaching on "Second Choices".

Miss Danner and Miss Miller continued the practice of their profession in caring for Mr. J. B. Powell, a fellow passenger.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COURSE IN SOCIAL CASE WORK 1941-1942
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

Five students in the first class in Social Case Work have completed two and one-third years of their three years' course. During the summer months one student took the place of the office secretary in the Department of Social Work in the Cheeloo Hospital in order to free her to help in the medical case work while regular workers were on vacation. He filled in a real need and gained a great deal of confidence in interviewing as he met all patients referred to the department. He also assisted the Employees' Worker by conducting a class in the National Language for Orderlies and other employees and directed the recreation of others of the same group.

One of the women students acted as General and Hostel Secretary in the local Young Women's Christian Association while the regular secretaries took vacations and attended conferences. This job made of one of the retiring students of the class a real leader, as being a middle girl of a large family of girls she had not had an opportunity for taking real responsibility before. Another student took special courses in sociology, typewriting, and English, very valuable additions to the subjects in the regular course which is limited to essentials. The other two took much needed vacations in their own homes.

In September all returned to the University for the third and last year, which includes half time practice in Social Case Work in the University Hospital. The Chief of the department was well pleased with their work and was able to use them in place of two regular workers, one of whom had gone to Free China and another who, because of the political and military conditions, was not able to fulfill her contract.

When on December 7 the University was closed, these students could not understand why they could not be considered a part of the hospital staff. Neither could some of the rest of us as they were much needed to help investigate homes of patients in the hospital, keeping in touch with relatives, especially as there was no definite date set for closing the hospital and it might come unexpectedly. Eventually some found fairly satisfying work, one as teacher in a church school in the country, another as secretary in a private project in Tientsin, another continuing her study in a Catholic University in Peking. Two who had homes in Tsinan were still there in June hoping for opportunities to get to Free China, but this will not be easy, as they were frequently visited by police.

Signed: Hazel H. Myers

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING REPORT 1941-1942

There were no graduates during the summer of 1941 due to the fact a class was not admitted in the fall of 1937 just following the Japanese hostilities in China.

The prenursing class had two months' vacation following the close of the University school year before returning to begin their nursing education. Just previous to the date they were expected to arrive the "freezing" order was issued and the country was flooded with rumors of the status of the University and those connected with it. Guards were at the University and Hospital gates as well as the private homes of foreign personnel. However, in spite of this, every one of the twenty expected pre-nursing students arrived and entered enthusiastically into their new class work. There were many applications for admission into the pre-nursing class for the fall of 1941, and thirty-five were accepted after satisfactorily passing the entrance examinations during the summer months. Of these only twenty-five actually arrived, the others probably made uneasy by political developments. The ten students in the third year class continued with us, also the twelve in the fourth year class.

A new member was added to the Nursing Education department, Miss Li En T'zu, graduate of our own School of Nursing. She came to us as a student after having had two years at Yenching University. With this new addition greater supervision of student practice and better correlation of classroom and ward work was effected with gratifying results.

Thanks to the able direction of Miss Danner, the senior nurses who studied Public Health Nursing in her classes were given some valuable experience in Public Health Nursing practice and numerous opportunities to speak on health subjects to various groups in the city.

A welcome addition of a number of recent professional publications was made to our reference library. These were a great help in following our policy of improving the standard of nursing education offered.

The twelve fourth year students were registered for their national examinations beginning with the practical examinations on December 8 and followed by three days of written examination. In the midst of these, the morning of December 8 the two foreign members of the team of four practical examiners were called away from the examining room, leaving the two Chinese examiners to carry on, which they did. The entire University community expressed great admiration for these twelve students who continued uninterruptedly their four days of examination in spite of the unsettled conditions all about them, resulting from the process of turning the hospital over to the Japanese. These papers were graded and the results sent to the headquarters of the Nurses Association of China and as each nurse passed satisfactorily, she was immediately eligible for the N.A.C. certificate. Classes were ordered stopped and after a few days students were sent home.

The fourth year nurses, lacking only two months of completing their $3\frac{1}{2}$ year course and having passed satisfactorily the national examinations, were given their diplomas. The third year students were later accepted by the Training School of the Kailan Mining Company Hospital, T'angshan, for the completion of their nursing course. The second year students were given a record of the work they had completed.

Attempt was made to preserve our Chinese library of professional books which included a complete file of the China Nursing Journal, each year's copies of which were bound together. When last seen, however, these were in a foreign residence which had been sealed but at that time the doors were wide open and things inside were in a sad state of disarray. The professional books in English were taken out to one of the residences and stored in the far corners of the attic where it is hoped they will remain safely.

THE CHEELOO PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM REPORT 1941-1942

The Cheeloo Public Health Program begun in September 1940 and reported on in June of 1941, carried on until December 8th. At that time, as with other departments, it came to an abrupt stop. During the intervening months we kept up and improved the various branches of the work as follows:

(1) Curative

- (a) 7.30 a.m. clinics for University students
8.00 a.m. clinics for employees and families
Patients referred to the hospital out-patient department when necessary
Visits in homes by doctor or nurse as needed in cases of illness

(2) Preventive

- (a) Physical examinations for all new students, staff, and other employees and families living on University property
(b) Vaccinations against smallpox and inoculations for typhoid and cholera for entire personnel
(c) Correction of defects in early stages

(3) Educational

- (a) Health for entire personnel
Lectures on appropriate topics for all campus residents
Personal health advice in clinic and on home visits
Health teaching for Ch'ung Te Primary School students in hygiene classes and in clinic and homes
Mothers' Club Health talks and demonstrations in West Village followed up by home visits
Better Babies' clinic on campus once a month
- (b) Women's dormitory
Two older University students trained in responsibility each month of reporting illness among younger students and giving simple care in rooms
- (c) Teaching Nurses--health nursing
To follow course of health nursing lectures given in the spring certain student nurses had experience in:
Giving health talks to groups of folks in attendance in the Institute on Market Days
Giving demonstrations and talks to Mothers' Classes on campus, and to older students at S. Baptist Bible Training School, to Primary School children
Helping care for children during Mothers' classes
Helping with clinics, preventive inoculations, etc.
Making home visits
Keeping records

Plans were in progress for extending our field to include the families of hospital employees not living on the premises.

Though our project as such was closed a real health consciousness was awakened among our students which we trust may carry on. It was a pleasure to watch the development of the interest of student nurses in the positive health side of their work, both physical and spiritual.

Signed: Ruth M. Danner

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Signed: Ruth M. Danner

SHANTUNG

Reprinted copies in circulation

INDEXED

SHANTUNG

THE TANG PU'S ATTACK ON SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY.

By Eyewitness.

TRANSLATED

(The following material, except some additions, appeared as a series of articles in the Tsingtao Times, Tsingtao, Shantung, China, of March 12-16, 1930, and was written by an observer under the pen-name of Eyewitness).

One Chinese woman dead, hundreds of out-patients deprived of efficient medical treatment for two months, the best hospital in Shantung closed for nearly ten weeks, more than 100 workmen without their jobs, several professors minus their positions, six students publicly expelled, four publicly suspended, more than a score (among them four girls) not allowed to return to the University, still others not recommended for transfers to other institutions and two colleges closed for at least a whole semester is what Shantung Christian University has to thank the Tang Pu for. Back of all the events of the so-called "Cheeloo riots", from beginning to end, we can see the malevolent spectres of the Tsinan and the Shantung Provincial Tang Pu's.

(Note). The "Tang Pu" is the party organization of the Kuomintang, and corresponds to our American party committees; i. e. the Provincial "Tang Pu" is the equivalent of our state central committees of the various parties, while the "Hsien (county) Tang Pu" corresponds to the county committees in the United States. During the so-called "period of Tutelage", in which the provincial legislatures are non-existent, these "Tang Pus", or central committees of the party also function as legislative organs.

Historical Sketch of the University.

For the sake of those unfamiliar with the history of Shantung Christian University, or "Cheeloo Ta Hsueh" as it is called in Chinese, we shall first give a few salient facts of the institution's development. The University owes its inception to Dr. Calvin W. Mateer, a missionary of the American Presbyterian Church, North, who began in 1864 a college at Tengchow on the north-eastern coast of the province. In 1904 this college was transferred to Wei Hsien, where the English Baptists, and somewhat later the Anglicans, joined the Presbyterians in developing a union missionary institution. Meanwhile Rev. J. S. Whitewright, an English Baptist, developed a theological school at Tsingchow, and Dr. J. B. Neal, an American Presbyterian, North, a medical school at Tsinan. In the course of the next decade these three schools were more and more co-ordinated and finally merged into one institution under the name of Shantung Christian University. Finally, in 1917 the Wei Hsien School of Arts and Science and the Tsingchow School of Theology were transferred to Tsinan, where the present University stands as a remark-

able monument to the co-operative work of American, Canadian and English missions. Some two million dollars have been invested in building and equipment, while the last annual budget calls for an expenditure of \$330,000. The University Hospital treats 1,500 to 2,000 in-patients and about 45,000 out-patients per year. The Medical School itself is, next to the Rockefeller Institute (P. U. M. C.) in Peking, the best equipped and best staffed institution in China.

The Question of Registration.

During the school year of 1928-1929, which coincided with the period of the recent Japanese occupation of Shantung, Cheeloo enjoyed a season of paradisaical peace. In the meantime all the administrative and governing bodies of the institution, from the highest to the lowest, approved the demand of the Chinese constituency to register the University with the Government in order that the future graduates of the institution might possess a government-recognized diploma or degree.

The fall term of the present school year opened with the largest Freshman class in the history of Cheeloo since the removal of the School of Arts and Science and the School of Theology to Tsinan. The protagonists of registration pointed out with pride that their view had been vindicated, while their opponents replied that as a matter of fact the institution was not yet registered. For months preceding the opening of the autumn term committees, stenographers and Chinese writers had been busily engaged in filling out literally hundreds of blanks for the purposes of registration. These papers were transmitted to the proper provincial authorities, but for months nothing happened. Then, suddenly a com-

mittee of educational investigators appeared, and several conferences were held. The upshot of these "palavers" was the verdict that the School of Medicine would be recognised at once, but that School of Arts and Science, the weak brother, could not possibly be registered until it was thoroughly re-organized, while the Augustine Library, one of the best in China, was held to be below standard.

Before long these damning verdicts leaked out and reached the ears of the students, about a dozen of whom were members of the Tang Pu and who secured Room 337A of the Chemistry Building as the office of the University Branch Tang Pu. The University "Tang Pu boys" felt very important and set out to show the Tsinan Tang Pu that they were making good. The principles of the revolution had to be applied within the University. On Sunday afternoon, October 27, 1929, some sixty men and women students of the Arts School with Cheeloo banners and a base drum at their head, paraded around the campus and plastered the University Chapel and various other buildings with posters denouncing "Imperialism" and demanding the reorganization of the School of Arts and Science. Two days later the acting dean of the said school received the following petition:

"The students of the School of Arts & Science present this letter to the Dean and the teaching staff in order to hasten the re-organization of the institution. If the College is to develop, a permanent dean is a matter of great importance. For a number of years we have had only acting-deans, temporary makeshifts. Fortunately, the nomination of a permanent dean is now under consideration; and since you are men of ability and character, we are

pleased at the prospect of an early election. This is a step that should be taken with the greatest care. Since the election of a dean is being considered, we shall be very much obliged if you would adopt some of our ideas."

"Cheeloo Arts College Reorganization Commission. Presented by the whole Student Body of the Arts College".

October 29, 1929.

"ANNEX"

"The Dean should be :

1. "A well-educated man with a Ph. D. from a Chinese institution, a man of long experience and of outstanding reputation in educational circles".
2. "Not a member of the present University staff".
2. "Not a medical man".
4. "Not an adherent of any religion".

A careful scrutiny of this document reveals that the four demands of the Annex are not a part of the preceding moderate document which bears the official stamp ("tu shu") of the Reorganization Commission. This means, confirmed by an interview with the so-called Commission, that demands 1, 2, 3 and 4 were added by some person or persons to the official document. Although there is as yet no *absolute proof* it is practically certain that the forgers were student members of the University Tang Pu.

At first when they failed to appear at their classes, the student leaders asked for excuses after the absences; but before long they even dispensed with this formality. Many of the class rooms were locked by order of the leaders, and pickets were stationed outside of the buildings with the result that few were brave enough to go to class. Every night the students held long

and stormy meetings till 11 or 12 o'clock, without permission and unmindful of the fact that they were increasing the University light bill by leaps and bounds.

Students Demand the President's Resignation.

At this juncture the University Senate tried to apply its own remedy to a situation growing daily worse. After several sessions and hours of discussions this body on November 1st passed an action full of loop holes. Nevertheless, many believed that on the following Monday the students would resume their class work. Suddenly, however, like a bolt from the blue, the object of the Reorganization Commission was shifted from that of reorganizing the School of Arts & Science to that of forcing the resignation of the President, Dr. T. L. Li, who according to the students was unacceptable to the provincial educational authorities. When the Senate adjourned after having discussed one issue, they found themselves confronted with another; the doors of the very building in which they had spent weary hours were plastered with such posters as, "Goodbye to Dr. Li" and "We ask Dr. Li to resign from the Presidency!". The next day a parade was held as a demonstration against the President. Veiled threats were also being made that the Chemistry Building and the Augustine Library would be burned, with the result that the Library Administration put on an extra night-guard, removed the caps from the hydrants, coupled the hoses to the hydrants and showed the guards how to use the hoses in case of fire. (Proof has recently been found that an attempt was actually made to set the Chemistry Building on fire). The same day Dr. Li received the following letter:

"Mr. Li:

"There is no prospect of registering our University and a pitiable future awaits our students. For the sake of the University and the alumni, who have graduated during the last sixty years, it is necessary to push registration. In order to attain this goal and to assure progress for the School of Arts and Science the student body as a whole has resolved to respectfully ask you to resign from the Presidency and to seek some higher position. We know that you are magnanimous and will be willing to surrender this position to a successor. *Please, make your resignation public, so that all may know about it* (italics are ours). We earnestly hope you will do this promptly".

"Tsinan Cheeloo Arts College Reorganization Commission."

Thinking that at least to a certain extent this letter represented the opinion of the student body, on November 3rd, Dr. Li resigned, and in accordance with the demands of the radicals posted his letter of resignation on one of the University's official bulletin boards. When on January 30th the office of the University Tang Pu was raided, the rough draft of the letter demanding Dr. Li's resignation was found among the papers in the Tang Pu office. In other words, the Tang Pu had "engineered" (to what extent the University Tang Pu was egged on by the Tsinan Tang Pu is not known) the resignation of the President of a great missionary institution.

Vitriolic Propaganda.

Meanwhile the strike was still on, but thanks to the efforts of some of the Chinese teachers most of the students returned to their classes on the 5th of November. By this time some of the more seriously minded students, especially among the girls, began to get tired of this ceaseless agitation and resort to intimidation. Some of the anti-strike girls received letters from the radicals calling them "prostitutes of the

foreigners", and the Tsinan Tang Pu sent an official notice warning the Cheeloo authorities against using "imperialistic methods" in dealing with the striking students. Apparently encouraged by this warning, the Reorganization Commission now published a long, inflammatory diatribe against missions and foreigners and broadcast it over all China. In part, it reads as follows:

"A PROCLAMATION OF THE CHEELOO SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCE REORGANIZATION COMMISSION.

"All the Students are out on a Strike!
"They Demand a qualified Dean!
"President Li has already been Driven Out!
"Our Organization is Adamant!"

"Our Brothers and Sisters:

"When the imperialistic spoilers of China saw the country unified and the national consciousness aroused, Japan resorted to military force, and on May 3rd, 1928, provoked the Tsinan incident which stabbed our hearts to the quick. However, American and British imperialists not only exploit the country economically but also use Christianity as a mask for their cultural aggression; and their methods are even more despicable than those of Japan. Out of such a background sprang forth the students' strike in Shantung Christian University."

On November 18th the strike broke out again because the Vice-president had refused to announce, at the Sun Wen Memorial Service, a mass meeting of the students, on the ground that only a minority were asking for it. In spite of this the mass meeting was held and another inflammatory handbill appeared, which read in part as below:

"A PROCLAMATION OF THE CHEELOO STUDENTS' LEAGUE FOR THE RECOVERY OF EDUCATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY."

"Our Beloved Countrymen:

"These are days of National Humiliation, and we are weak; we hope however, that the heroic spirits of the Revolutionists who have passed on will hover around us. We all want to recover the educational rights vested in Cheeloo, and we wish to destroy all the nests of cultural penetration. Cheeloo was established by the English and the Americans, and it serves as an organ of cultural aggression and destruction of the Chinese race. There are still those who say 'Foreigners establish schools in China for purely philanthropic purposes'; but we know that this is the twaddle of idiots! Moreover, there are (Chinese) teachers and students, calling themselves broadminded, who do not realize what a terrible danger for China lurks in these mission schools. They are to be pitied indeed!

"Cheeloo, a co-operative undertaking of thirteen missions, is the headquarters of the imperialists of North China. The influence of this institution in destroying Chinese intellectual life is more dangerous than big Krupp guns pointed at our breasts. Now, that we are awake, we solemnly vow to eliminate this obstacle to China's progress."

Administrative Council Makes Drastic Changes.

It was now clear that the Tang Pu, the provincial Educational Authorities and the Labor Union were all against the one Christian University in Shantung. Although the student leaders said that they were striking a second time because the Vice-President had refused to announce one of their meetings, no doubt the real reason was the fact that the Administrative Council of the Field Board was to convene on November 20th, and it was essential that "great doings" be staged for their benefit. When the Councillors came they saw the real thing; the second strike was exceedingly well timed and staged. All classes were abandoned, the doors of many class rooms had been locked by order of the strike leaders, student pickets "hung" around the buildings so that even

the bravest did not venture to attend classes, new posters appeared, and pickets paraded the campus.

In the midst of such an atmosphere the Administrative Council, at its meetings of November 20-21, promptly passed the following resolution, "RESOLVED, That the Administrative Council declares itself in favour of making immediately such changes in the University Administration and Organization as are necessary for proceeding with Government Registration". It was ordered 1) that the official language of all administrative bodies be Chinese, 2) that the School of Arts & Science be divided into two schools, 3) that a majority of the Senate be Chinese and 4) that two thirds of the Field Board of Managers be Chinese.

These drastic, if not revolutionary, changes were made by the Administrative Council with the hope of satisfying the demands of Ho Si-yuan, the Provincial Commissioner of Education, and the striking students. The last Councillor, however, had hardly left the campus when the students posted on the University official bulletin board another, and their most radical, set of demands, reading as follows:

- "1. The Board of Managers should be reorganized in accordance with the Chinese Educational Regulations.
- "2. The Senate should be dissolved, and a Committee of University Affairs organized, which should consist of the President, the Dean of each College, the Heads of all Departments, and two students from each College.
- "3. The system by which Mission representations are elected should cease in order to avoid useless members.

- "4. All the administrators should be Chinese.
 - "5. The Chapel should be converted into an assembly hall, or auditorium (within 3 days).
 - "6. The Theological School should be removed from the campus (during this term).
 - "7. The School of Arts and the School of Science should have a Dean for each.
 - "8. The President and the Deans should be elected at once.
 - "9. The President should have the power to appoint and dismiss all members of the staff.
 - "10. The 'Party Principles' and 'Military Training' should be included among the courses taught (within two weeks time).
 - "11. At least three other foreign languages, such as Japanese, German and French, should be added to the curriculum next term.
- "Besides all this Vice-President Shields (an American), who despises the Chinese, violates our sovereign rights and arbitrarily limits our right to hold meetings must apologize."

The situation seemed desperate. On November 25th, however, in the presence of representatives from the student body, the Provincial Tang Pu, the Provincial Bureau of Education together with Rev. Yee Hsing-lin, the Chairman of the University Presidential Committee it was agreed that these radical demands should not be pressed and that the strike should terminate and class work be resumed. On the afternoon of the same day most of the students went back to their classes.

Fierce Attack on Christianity.

Things went along in a half-hearted, slipshod way until Christmas week, when

the bulletin boards, trees and other objects were suddenly plastered with offensive posters attacking Christianity. According to one cartoon the Church in the form of a big, burly brute of a man was embracing a young woman, representing China, and crushing her to death; another represented the Church armed with a rifle sitting on the Old and New Testaments. Scores of the following pamphlet, printed in bright red ink, were found on the campus:

"CHRISTIANS!

"Was Jesus the illegitimate, born on December 25th? Don't believe it. According to the 'Chi Tu Mo Sha Lun', written by a Japanese, named Hsing Dei Chiu, astronomy developed first in the West. The heavens were divided into the twelve signs of the zodiac. The sun enters the sign of the virgin on December 25th. The early Christians, being ignorant people, did not know the facts of the birth of Jesus. Accordingly, they thought that December 25th, the day on which the sun enters the sign of the virgin, coincided with the birth of Jesus by Mary the Virgin. Jesus was not begotten by the Holy Ghost, but was the offspring of the illicit intercourse of Mary with Phillip, a Roman military officer, stationed in Judea. Still you Christians call him the Holy Son! You idiots still pray to your Holy Son to come and save you from your sins!

References.

- "1. 'The Death of Christianity'.
- "2. The Encyclopedia Britannica, where, under the caption 'Jesus', one finds mentioned three men named 'Jesus', all of whom worked miracles. Which one of these do you call the 'Holy Son'?"

Since the posters and some of the handbills were signed "Cheeloo Anti-Christian Movement League", it seemed practically certain that some of our own students were the desecrators, and there were strong reasons for believing that the student Tang Pu leaders of the student

strikes had also been the leaders in this miserable affair.

INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS: Found In The University TANG PU OFFICE.

The raid on the University Tang Pu branch office, on January 30th, proved that the foregoing assumption was entirely correct. This raid brought to light the following three astounding documents:

"GENERAL ORDER NO. 9 OF THE PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT OF THE TSINAN TANG PU OF THE KUOMINTANG"

"Order to be sent to the 7th subdistrict (i. e. the Cheeloo branch office) of the 1st district of the Kuomintang. THIS ORDER SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

"Christianity is primarily the vanguard of the cultural invasion of the imperialists; therefore it should be speedily stamped out.

The 25th of this month is Christmas Day which the Christians celebrate and when they hold meetings in order to hypnotize the masses. In order to prevent such hypnotism the Propaganda Department has prepared slogans for an anti-Christian campaign, I, head of the Propaganda Department, order the Propaganda Committee to inaugurate a successful propaganda campaign.

"Enclosed find slogans and principal themes for such an anti-Christian campaign, one sheet of each kind.

"Chang Hung-ch'ien,
Chief of the Propaganda Department"

"December 23rd,
18th year of the
Republic of China."

"Chinese Kuomintang,
Shantung Province,
Tsinan City,
Party Affairs Re-organization Committee,
Propaganda Department".

Official Seal.

Enclosure I.

"SIXTEEN SLOGANS FOR THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN CAMPAIGN."

- "1. Christianity is the vanguard of Imperialism!"
- "2. If we want to beat down Imperialism, we must oppose Christianity!"
- "3. Down with the Christian educational policy which turns the heads of our young people.
- "4. Take away the educational privileges of Christian schools!"
- "5. Down with the Christians, a class of parasites!"
- "6. Down with Christian teaching!"
- "7. Down with the deceptive Christian morality!"
- "8. One who believes in Christianity is willing to be a 'running dog' of the Imperialists!"
- "9. Those who sympathize with Christianity are undesirable members of the Chinese race and traitors to their country!"
- "10. Under the leadership of the Kuomintang, do your best to attack Christianity!"
- "11. Emphasize Nationalism and do your best to make a success of the anti-Christian movement!"
- "12. Eradicate the influence of Christianity in China!"
- "13. May the national Revolution be forever successful!"
- "14. Emancipate the Chinese race!"
- "15. Long live the Kuomintang!"
- "16. Long live the Chinese Republic!"

December 22, 1919."

"Chinese Kuomintang,
Shantung Province,
Tsinan City,
Party Affairs Re-organization Committee,
Propaganda Department".

Official Seal.

Enclosure II.

"PRINCIPAL THEMES FOR THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT".

"1. Christianity is the vanguard of Imperialism, its teachings suppress the national consciousness and make the people willing to be slaves!"

2. The position of Christianity is becoming daily worse. The colonies in the Far East are only places where Christianity can secure a foothold. Now by mean of the anti-Christian movement let us exterminate Christianity!"

3. The aim of Christian education is to propagate slavery by means of education and hypnotism of the young. Therefore, the thing to do is to attack the Cristian schools."

"4. Christians are the parasites of society. They receive the profits squeezed out of the weak races by the Imperialists. We must eradicate this brand of robbers."

"5. Anti-Christian work should be looked at as a phase of Nationalism. Therefore, the anti-Christian movement is a part of the National Revolution. If our anti-Christian movement succeeds, the first defence line of Imperialism is broken down."

"6. The spread of Christianity depends upon the use of feudal forces and the retention of superstitious beliefs. Therefore, it retards human society"

"7. The teachings of Christian morality are contradictory to the modern principle of progress."

"8. To do anti-Christian work on Christmas Day will attract attention to our organization. We are attacking and shall give a fatal blow to those who have been hypnotized."

"9. If we keep up our anti-Christian propaganda, we shall emancipate our race"

"December 12, 1929"

Chinese Kuomintang,
Shantung Province,
Tsinan City,
Party Affairs Re-organization Committee,
Propaganda Department"

Official Seal.

These documents stamped with the seals of responsible officials of the Tang Pu explain not only the sudden attacks on the Church and its institutions at Cheeloo but also other disgraceful happenings in the "Sacred Province" on Christmas Day. As far as Cheeloo is concerned the saddest part of this sad episode is the fact that among the leaders, in fact the leaders, were four supposedly Christian boys who were being educated entirely or very largely by mission funds or gifts from missionaries. They seem to have reasoned that loyalty to the party was more important than loyalty to their Christian principles.

Workmen Strike: Disable Light Plant.

During the Christmas holidays, there were ominous signs that the University workmen, encouraged by the radical students, were about to strike. After the New Year-holidays these men refused to return to work unless the University promised:

- 1) An increase of \$3.00 a month for every workman.
- 2) A grant of \$50.00 a month to the University labor union.
- 3) A workmen's club-house on the University campus.
- 4) A full-time secretary chosen from the University workers.

On the morning of January 3rd five strikers rushed into the University electric light plant and cut three of the main lead wires which left the institution without light for several days and threatened a water shortage, because the pumping station is driven by electricity. On the afternoon of the same day, the strikers forced Rev. Yee Hsing-lin, who was taking the place of Dr. Li, to go to the Tsinan Labor Union and to the Tsinan Tang Pu in order to intimidate him into agreeing to grant the demands of the workmen, which he refused to do,

Confronted with this strike, more or less fomented by the students, the authorities decided to close the School of Arts and of Science at once in order, if it could be done, to get rid of the students. An order was put out saying that the two schools would close on the 5th of January and that all students must vacate their rooms by the evening of the 7th. The radicals answered by taking possession of the \$18,000 plant for heating the dormitories and fired the boilers, possibly as an act of sabotage (the boilers have not

been used since). Towards the evening of the next day many students began to lose their nerve and by 7 o'clock in the evening not one of the radical leaders could be found. The men who had forced Dr. Li to resign, who had demanded the abolition of the Senate, who had maligned many of their countrymen, who had damned the foreigners, who had cursed God Almighty himself, were by no means the last "to beat a hasty retreat". So precipitate was their flight that they left behind the official seals of the University Branch Tang Pu as well as documents proving to the hilt that they and the Tsinan Tang Pu had opened the flood gates of terrorism.

The students had gone, but their path was strewn with dragon's teeth in the form of a workmen's strike. The day after the electric light plant had been disabled, special police ("pao an tsei"), sent by the municipal authorities at the request of the University, were installed in the Library, a part of which served as a police station for six weeks. Both by night and day these special police guarded the University electric light plant and pumping station and patrolled the campus. Every attempt at settling the strike by negotiation with the Bureau of Social Welfare, a Tang Pu organ, failed. At one meeting the agent of the Tang Pu gave the table, around which the representatives were sitting, a mighty bang and said with reference to the demands of the workmen, "It will be all, or nothing!" "Very well, then it will be nothing!", said the University authorities. The negotiations were broken off; both sides "dug themselves in".

Hospital Services Disrupted.

As soon as the strike was declared, pickets, clad in blue coats and yellow

trousers and armed with batons five feet long, an inch and a half thick and painted in the Nationalist colors, were stationed in the Medical School gatehouse (housing the telephone) and the Medical School laundry. These pickets did their best to bring to a complete standstill all the services of the University Hospital. For some days the foreign and Chinese nurses, foreign men and women of the University community and the University medical students served as nurses, cooks, waiters, scrub women, messenger boys, firemen and coolies. The brutal pickets, however, interfered with everything. On January 5th, a picket rushed into the Hospital kitchen and beat a medical student on the head with his heavy baton with the result that a hand-to-hand fight between pickets and students was narrowly averted. They not only refused to allow meat, vegetables, flour and other food stuffs to be delivered to the Hospital but even went so far as to induce, by threatening violence, an ever increasing number of shops not to sell food to the Hospital. One day a hawker did bring in some vegetables followed by a policeman with drawn revolver. With such odds against it, in spite of the presence of the special police, the Hospital authorities closed the Outpatient Department and began to evacuate the regular patients, as soon as their conditions permitted, to various smaller Chinese hospitals. On January 8th the University Hospital was officially closed. What did this closing mean? Hundreds of Chinese deprived of medical treatment and attention, most of it free! One Chinese woman dead as the result of exposure! University medical students deprived of the opportunity to study cases! No wonder many, both Chinese and foreigners, began to ask, "What brand of Imperialism is this?"

What does the Tang Pu hope to gain by this kind of brutality?"

Provincial Government Cowers Before Labour Union.

When the University authorities asked the provincial government for more adequate protection and to remove the strikers from the University premises, Governor (Chairman) Ch'en T'iao-yuan ordered that the workmen be ejected (Provincial Government Document No. 43). In spite of this order the police remained neutral onlookers. In fact, the strikers continued enjoying themselves around stoves heated by coal taken (really stolen) from the University's coal supply, in rooms lighted by electric light paid for by the University. Moreover, since the telephone was in the occupied gate-house no one could use the telephone except by permission of the pickets. Incredible insolence! One night three foreigners determined to rid the gate-house of this "plague of pickets". Having gained access to the Medical School and Hospital (which are in a compound by themselves) by climbing over a wall at 1.30 A. M., equipped with a hammer, an augur and bits, staples, two locks and three flashlights, they made a sudden descent upon the door of the gate-house and shouted, "We have come to lock this door! If you fellows want to get out, you may; but be jolly quick about it!" At once there was a stampede for the door; not one of the brutal, blustering pickets remembered his baton with its Nationalist colors. Unceremoniously the batons were flung out into the open court and the door was padlocked. As students, so pickets quailed before determination and courage.

On January 13th and 14th, because the houses were being used for holding seditious

meetings, the residents of the so-called "Workers Model Village" were all asked to move into other quarters. Two of these families readily agreed to move into the servants' quarters of an unoccupied foreign residence. While these were busily engaged in moving their belongings to the said quarters, the pickets, armed with their colored batons and headed by Liu Heng-hsiang, the most ferocious of all the strikers, came to this "Workers Model Village" to prevent the moving of the Wangs and the Pans, the two families concerned. Just as the "gang" arrived at their destination, the writer reached the Wang-Pan compound, and because here were Chinese women and children inside, he put a wooden bar across the open door to keep the would-be-intruders out. Nevertheless, Liu Heng-hsiang broke through and ordered the pickets to follow him. But before they were able to do so, one of the special police, running up and loading his rifle as he ran, shouted three times, "I'll fire, if you go!" This left the pickets outside and Liu inside. Sitting on a chair in regal pose Liu shouted snappy orders, "Li, you telephone to the Bureau of Social Welfare to send a man at once!" "Wang, you notify the General Labor Union!" "Chang, you send for a newspaper reporter to come and write up this story!" Then, Liu started to explain that the Wangs and the Pans would not be allowed to go into the servants' quarters of a foreign residence, unless the University permitted all the other workmen to live in similar rooms, "For", he said, "we stand together as a unit, and we must be treated alike".

A Grand Row.

When matters had reached this pass, Captain Chang of the Special Police entered the court and ordered Liu to leave,

but Liu replied, "I came in response to an order of the General Labor Union, and until this order is changed, I remain here". The Captain started to force Liu to leave at the point of his automatic but changed his mind. At this juncture one of the special police slapped the face of Wang Shou-chen, Chairman of the University Labor Union, because he had pushed the policeman. A furious three-cornered row now broke out among the special police, the ordinary police and the strikers as to whom belonged the right of slapping Wang's face. The strikers contended that the special police had come to protect the foreigners, while the Chinese were subject to the ordinary police, with the result that if Wang's face deserved to be slapped, it must be done by an ordinary policeman. At this point a representative of the General Labour Union rushed up to the campus in one automobile and an agent of the Bureau of Social Welfare in another, while Chao Ho-feng, Police Superintendent, came at break-neck speed in a ricksha. For four whole hours Liu defied everybody; and the government of Shantung was an impotent onlooker. Finally, the higher police officials went to the General Labor Union and induced them to issue an order 1) that Liu and his pickets were to leave the "Workers Model Village", which is outside of the suburb wall, and return to the Medical School compound, which is inside the suburb wall; and 2) that the Wangs and Pans were not to live in the servant's quarters of the foreign residence and that, if they wished to move, they must go into the suburb or city. This "saved the face" of every body, and at dusk Liu and his cohorts retired to the Hospital laundry. The next day the Assistant Police Commissioner of the First District

together with 10 or 11 special police went to the laundry and asked the strikers to leave the premises of the University. Again Liu retorted that he and his men recognized no authority except the Labor Union. The police officers, apparently not daring to eject them, went away to report and supposedly to secure the permission of the Labor Union to carry out the Governor's order in which they must have failed for they did not return.

Strikers Dismissed.

It gradually dawned upon the University authorities that the Provincial Government would do little beyond protecting the life and the property of the foreigners, protecting property against destruction but not against occupation. Accordingly, on the afternoon of January 14th the following notice was posted at different places on the campus:

"In accordance with a previous announcement the pay of all the striking University employees stopped on the 3rd of January. If any workman wishes to be taken back, he must report in person at the Steward's Office or to Mr. Wolfe, head of the Steward's Office, himself".

The Strikers at once retaliated in these words:

"NOTICE!"

"All the workmen of the University, without exception, are forbidden to go privately to report for work. If any 'running dog' (of the foreigners), or workmen's traitor, should violate this order, he will be arrested, as soon as discovered, and sent to the Police Station to be punished according to the 'Law against Reactionaries'. No one will be pardoned. Let all take notice of this order!"

"Reorganization Committee of the Cheelo Workers' Union".

"Tsinan, January 14, 1930."

The latter is a most remarkable document. In it these workmen speak about promptly arresting any one reporting for work and of having him punished on the basis of a certain national law. This sounds as if the workers, instead of Governor Ch'en, were the real government.

In spite of the protests on the part of the University against the continued occupation of its property, and the promises of the provincial Government to afford relief, Liu ordered his pickets to go hither and yonder to execute his orders; here to so frighten a worker that he would forsake his job; there to stop non-union men from carrying coal to the University; to-day suddenly to appear at the pumping station, to-morrow to take a furtive glance through the window at the electric light plant. This apparent ubiquity got on people's nerves. So great was this Liu's authority and so influential his leadership that many of the Chinese began to call him "General" Liu (Liu "Si Ling").

The Central Government Calls a Halt.

When many began to feel that the strike might drag on indefinitely, suddenly on February 3rd word came that the Nanking Government wanted this matter at Cheeloo settled at once. On the 5th the municipal authorities, the strikers and the University agreed that out of the original 179 workmen, 39 were "to return to work" with the understanding that the remaining 140 were to be given \$3.00 travel money and the permission later to re-apply for positions, which applications were to be given preference. On February 7th the Bureau of Social Welfare sent 25 soldiers with rifles and bayonets to the Medical School to insure that the strikers would take their

money and leave the University campus. As in the case of the students so in that of the strikers, as soon as some one or some organ exerted authority, orders were obeyed. Suddenly even the ferocious Liu became tractable.

Future Uncertain.

On February 17th the last special police left the campus, and gradually one by one the Outpatient departments were re-opened, while on March 1st the Hospital again opened its doors to the public. The College of Arts and the College of Science are still closed, and at the earliest will be re-opened this coming autumn.

Such is the story of four full months of strife and turmoil on the campus of Shantung Christian University stirred up by the Tsinan and the Provincial Tang Pu's. The Chief of the Department of Propaganda of the Provincial Tang Pu is the Provincial Commissioner of Education, which shows that at least to a certain extent the Commissioner of Education is responsible for the propaganda against Christianity and the University. In fact, on February 3rd the Commissioner said at a provincial educational conference in Tsinan, "The last thing I want to speak to you about is the Christian schools. In Taian and in Tsinan this sort of school is very influential and can easily compete with the government schools. In Tsinan we have no government University, but the foreigners have established Cheeloo (Shantung Christian University) so that foreign education enters into rivalry with that of the Chinese. Accordingly, we have a hard task in carrying out our party program. These institutions are our greatest difficulty".

Here is the policy and program of the Tang Pu in a nutshell. Although the students and the striking workmen both met their Waterloo, the very existence of the University's School of Arts as well as that of the School of Science

still hangs in the balance. At present there is more or less of a truce, but the Shantung Tang Pu has not yet finished its attack on Shantung Christian University. Why not? Largely, if not entirely, because it is a Christian institution.

